MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

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Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

DOCKING AND NICKING HORSES.

It is best not to maim a horse by docking him. It is true that there is a trouble in driving "*switch-tailed*" horses, as they are often called, which have their tails of the natural length, in consequence of their catching the reins and sometimes holding them firmly down. To obviate this, docking and nicking has been resorted to, as this prevents this trouble. Docking is merely cutting off the tail—nicking is cutting the cords or tendons of the muscles which are used for depressing the tail or holding it down. By cutting these the power of doing this is almost destroyed and the trouble, in regard to disturbing the reins, is completely done away.

Some people think it necessary to cast and tie the horse when he is to be docked. This need not be done. We once saw a farmer dock his horse in this way:—After separating the hair at the place where he wished to cut, he turned it back and tied a small cord tightly around the place. He then backed the horse up to a rail fence, about as high as the horse, rested the tail on the upper rail and, with a chisel and mallet, cut it off at one blow.

A writer at "Union Springs," over the signature of "A. B." communicates to the *Rural New Yorker* his mode of docking, which is somewhat similar to the above:—"In the first place," says he, "get a small string or cord, then separate the hair true around the tail where you wish to take it off, and turn it back. Tie the cord tight around the tail so as to stop all circulation below; have a sharp two inch chisel; get a scantling or something with a square end that will come high enough for the tail to be level, rest the tail upon it, then, with one blow, take the tail off close to the cord. Have a bunch of tow about as big as a hen's egg and fill it as full of dry pulverized horse manure as you possibly can, then press it very closely against the end of the tail, untie your string, bring down the hair over it even and tight to the tow, tying part of the hair tightly to the tow. As you wind it around bring in more hair, tie it so that it will hold the tow firmly against the end of the tail, pull off your halter and let him go." It, of course, ought to be done at the season of the year when there are no flies.

Nicking, as it is called, is quite a different operation. It sometimes happens that a horse, after being docked, will still be in the habit of catching the reins and holding them down, tighter than before. The further remedy or prevention of this is to nick him. By this we mean the cords or tendons of the muscle used by him for bringing the tail down, must be cut off, and thereby rendered weaker than when in a state of nature. To do this, the horse must be cast and firmly secured, and the operator, with a small thin, sharp knife, inserts the blade at the side and under the large tendons on the under side of the tail. There is one tendon on each side to be cut off. In doing this the knife should not be brought up through the skin. No gash need be made outside of the skin except where the point of the knife enters. Some cut it off in two or more places, others but one. We have seen some cut down on the outside on to the tendon and cut out a piece of it, a half or a whole inch in length. But this is not necessary, and by so doing there is more danger of inflammation. After this operation is done, care must be taken to keep the cut ends separate or they will grow together again and the object of the operation be frustrated. To accomplish this the horse must be freed, put into a stall and his tail kept up by some means until it has healed. The common method is to tie the hair to a short stick placed at right angles, or horizontally to the tail, to this stick apply two lines, which lines are passed over pullies above the horse, and a small weight attached to each end of them. These weights keep the tail elevated, and at the same time, by means of the pullies, render as the horse moves to one side or the other. The horse is kept in this situation until he is healed, care being taken by giving laxative food and cooling applications to keep off inflammation.

It is probable that in healing, the cord becomes lengthened and a piece grows in connecting the cut ends. If this be the case it only makes the tendon longer than natural, and it thereby weakens the power of the muscles over it, and the upper or lifting muscles predominating, the tail is kept out of the way of the reins, and all trouble of that kind overcome.

GATHERING APPLES.

The apple crop, which is a very good one with us, will soon need to be gathered. To do this right and have the apples kept in a condition by which they can be preserved the longest time possible, every apple must be picked by hand, and not a bruise allowed. This care makes apple gathering rather a slow operation. Several years ago we adopted the plan of gathering apples, which we did care to preserve long, by hanging a large sheet of cloth under the tree, on stakes, in a sort of funnel form, and shook them into it. This saved a deal of labor in picking them up. A hole was made in the more depending part of the sheet and a basket placed under it, into which the apples ran as they fell.

We see that a writer in the *Rural New Yorker* has adopted a modification of this system for picking apples, whereby the operation is somewhat facilitated, and enables small boys to help in the business. He describes his plan as follows: "Take enough factory sheeting to make a square of about 14 feet, baste it together with wrapping twine. It took two clothes lines to bind the rim of this sheet to keep it from tearing and to keep the apples from rolling off. At each corner, about two feet of the lines were left loose to form slip loops to hold the sheet upon the stakes. In the center should be a half inch hole bound with thin, strong leather. It requires four corner stakes, six and a-half feet long, with notches in the upper end for the slip loops of the line to hold in, and at the other end, steel spikes three-quarters of an inch in diameter, tapered to a point to drive into the ground, and a center stake five feet long with a spike in one end, and a half inch bolt in the other to hold up the center of the sheet and cause the apples to roll to the rim, handy to be taken off, completes it. Spread the sheet under that part of the tree to be picked, clear of the ground, and send two lads to the centre of the tree, two more on ladders to pick the outer branches, dropping the fruit on the sheet. All the fruit over the sheet that drops and don't hit a limb is safer from injury than it would be if laid into a basket. You will stand at the edge of the sheet with a lad to assist and sort and pack the fruit into barrels."

For the Maine Farmer.

KILLED BY DOGS.

Mr. Editor:—I wish to give you a list of the number of sheep that have been killed by dogs in this town within a few weeks:

Chapman Curtis, 8; Col. John Gilmore, 29; G. C. Gordon, 6; W. C. Gordon, 7. Total, 50.

Would it not be a good plan to have a dog tax in this State like the law in Massachusetts?

Would it not be also a good plan to send petitions to the Legislature for such a law? Will you not say something on the subject in your paper and oblige A Subscriber.

Note.—We have no doubt a "dog tax" would be the means of diminishing the number of useless dogs now in the State. The law, however, in regard to sheep-killing dogs is pretty strong. The principal trouble is to catch the dog that does the mischief and prove who owns him.

Ed.

For the Maine Farmer.

DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

Mr. Editor:—I have a mystery I should be very glad to have solved by you or by some of the contributors to your valuable paper. A friend of mine has two cows taken stiff in their limbs. Six or seven others in the neighborhood were taken the same way and one has died. Some are taken in their fore legs and some in all four, so lame that they can but just walk on level ground, appetite good, will gnaw bones and pieces of boards, give about the usual quantity of milk, but reduced in flesh to mere skeletons. He says he shall not try to winter them, but shall have to kill them and throw them away. It is a new disease among us, and if you have any knowledge that will give us a clew to the cause or remedy it will be thankfully received.

Respectfully yours,

S. L. Marden.

East Vassalboro', Sept. 10, 1860.

Note. The disease in question may probably come under the class of rheumatism, by some called gargot in the limbs and various other names. Give them bone meal in provender of some kind, and open the bowels with some gentle laxative in which garget root is mixed, keep them warm, dry, and use brisk frictions over the affected parts.—Ed.

For the Maine Farmer.

ROAD FENCE NECESSARY.

Where are the no-road-fence advocates? I think they had better advise farmers to build better fences on the road which would be an ornament to the farm and an honor to the owner. There are nine out of ten about here who have pastures adjoining the road, and have to drive their cattle a hundred rods or more to get to and from them with a field of corn and grain on each side of the road. I think your boys would have a hard chance to drive them through twice a day and keep them within the limits of the road. I guess you would have to give them a stick or two of candy, and perhaps a stick of birch. What would our drovers do with a hundred head of cattle in the road without a fence; and what would a line fence amount to if you have no road fence! I think every farmer wants a road fence for his own convenience. S. complains about road fences hurting his eyes. My fence hurts my eyes because it is so poor.

I think if I had a good fence on the road it would look well to me, if it did not to any one else. As a man thinketh so is he. C. A.

Sangerville, Sept. 6, 1860.

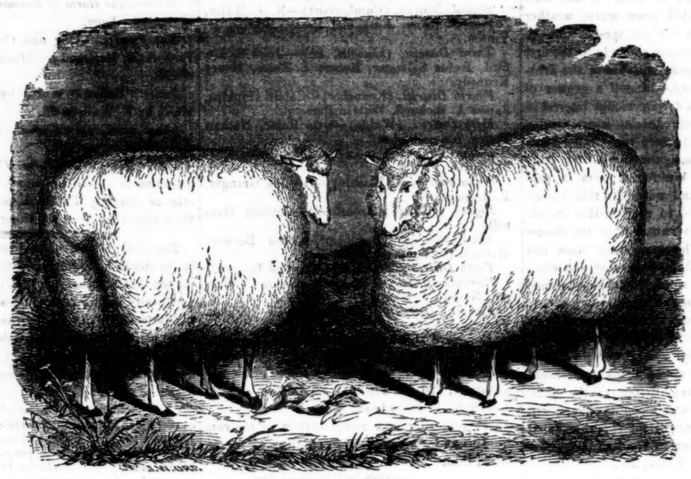
AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

Mr, Irvine of the British legation at Washington, in conformity with instructions, has made a report to authorities at home, upon the state of agriculture in this country. He notices the small crops produced here in comparison with the amount of cultivable land and our large population, and reasons upon these things as follows:

"The immense extent of territory, and the comparative scantiness of the population, have induced a good deal of carelessness in the cultivation of the soil. The price of land being low, the proprietors have found it more economical to work out their land than to expend their capital in manures and other means for preserving its productive qualities; and when the soil has become exhausted, the owners have left it for some new settlement. The consequence of this has been that, instead of full and abundant crops, in many parts of the older settled portions of the country, the fields do not yield, at present, half as much as formerly, and in many localities not a third, nor even a quarter as much; and that, notwithstanding the advantages of climate, the facility of transport to available markets, and the lightly taxed condition of farmers and planters, the ratio of increase in agricultural products of the United States is not in proportion to the increase of population."

RULES FOR PRUNING GRAPES.

The last number of *Hovey's Magazine* gives substantially the following general rules for grape pruning, after recommending grape-growers to be free in the use of the knife, followed by the remark that where one vine is pruned too severely, nine are not pruned enough. No shoots should be nearer than one foot of each other. Prune back to within one eye of the old wood, every fall and spring, about one-half of the annual shoots—the remaining eyes producing canes to be retained for bearing next year—when the old bearing wood is in turn to be cut out to make room for new shoots. Disbud or rub off, as soon as they appear, all shoots not wanted as bearing wood.



Cotswold Ewes.

Bred by George Fletcher of Shipton Sollars, (Eng.) Imported by and the property of George C. Hitchcock, Ash Grove, New Preston, Conn.

COTSWOLD SHEEP.

The Cotswold sheep, portraits of which we here give you, are one of the modern varieties produced in England by breeders, who have used the Leicestershire breeds as a basis. They may, therefore, more strictly be called a variety of the Leicester. They are, as a general thing, more fine in the bone—more compact in form, and their fleeces a little finer in staple. We believe they were first introduced into the United States, fifteen or sixteen years ago, by Messrs. Lotham & Corning, of Albany. Since then, others have been imported and they have been carefully bred by many of our best sheep growers. They are principally valued as a mutton sheep, being quick growers and of large size, though we think will not generally come up to the Leicesters in weight. Their wool is long and of medium quality as it regards fineness. It is in good demand for the manufacture of musselin de laines, and for worsted work generally. The principal competition of mutton growers in this country lies between the South downs, Oxford downs, and Cotswolds. Each are excellent feeders, give good flavored flesh and each have their advocates. We wish there were more of all these breeds in Maine than there are at present.

CLEAN YOUR CELLARS.

We have known many a housewife to be particularly careful about the cleansing of parlors and bed-rooms, while the cellar was left without ventilation even when containing vegetables.—Chemical changes are always going on in organic life in cellars, and the gases given off in consequence of these changes in vegetable matter, are always deleterious to the health of the family occupying the house. Even the fermentation of wines, beer, etc., in cellars not properly ventilated, tends to throw an atmosphere of carbonic acid through the entire house.

Disinfectants should be freely used in cellars. McDougall's Disinfectant may be used with propriety, as it has no odor. Charcoal in cellars is extremely useful for the absorption of deleterious gases. The endosmose action of the gases generated in cellars is such as to insure their passing through ordinary flooring and pervading the atmosphere throughout the structure; and, indeed, the volatile properties of many substances are much greater than we can understand in our philosophy. Thus a cellar containing pig lead will give Devonshire colic, commonly known as painter's colic, to the occupants of all the dormitories above it, and still, lead is not supposed to be volatile. We knew a case some years since, where the portion of a building had been used for silvering looking glasses, and the spilled mercury (quick silver) had found its way down into the lower portion of the building. Many years after the cellar was fitted up for an office, and on introducing a stove, the votilization of the mercury salivated all the inhabitants of the house.

Nothing is more common than to fill a cellar with plants during winter, and thus the exudation of these plants finds its way through every space within the outer walls of the building, to the very roof. All this is wrong and injudicious. Farmers often ferment their cider in the cellars of their dwellidg; thus we have carbonic acid, acetic acid, and many other products, continually being breathed by the family. It is much better to have cellars for these purposes, under out-buildings, apart from dwellings.—*Working Farmer.*

PUT ON THE HARROW AGAIN.

Many farmers are complaining that their grass seed did not catch well last spring. They say they must plough it in, or harrow it with the grain to cover it deeper.

But grass seed should never be buried deep. Why not use the brush harrow more and pulverize the whole surface. It costs but little to drag a brush harrow over an acre—not so much as fifty cents. A thorough brushing is often better than rolling. The small seeds should be made to come in close contact with the soil, or they will not sprout in a dry time. An extra brushing, five days after the first, will put the small weeds back and serve as well as once hoeing of corn.

We see whole fields of wheat, rye, oats and barley, seeded down to grass. Most of this land has been ploughed but once; and not harrowed half so much as it should be. These fields are expected to lie for a week or more without any appearance of blades—for the grain must swell before it can start. But the seeds of the thousands of weeds are ready swollen, and they shoot up at once and cover the ground before the blades of grain or grass can appear.

Now why not put on the brush harrow again before the blades of grain appear. It can do no harm surely, unless you think you have already pulverized your ground too much, and you choose to see a hard surface crust formed to choke a part of your grain and grass.

The practice of sowing grain in drills is kept up in order to till the soil while the grain is growing—and it is thought by many to pay well. Some farmers practice harrowing their winter rye in the spring with iron teeth harrows, and when the rye is thick it aids the harvest.

Why then should farmers be so cautious about meddling with their new sown fields for a week or so after sowing? Will some one be bold enough to put the brush on and harrow once more before the grain starts.

The seeds of grain and grass vegetate better when showers come soon after sowing, because the seeds then come in close contact with the particles of soil. Now let the harrow do thorough work, and the same thing is effected. Stirring the surface produces moisture at any time. We need not talk of burying grass seeds deep while we have good harrows to prepare the ground, and and a brush that is made right.—*Ploughman.*

SEEDING TO GRASS IN AUTUMN.

We are unable to say who first set the example of laying down land to grass in autumn. In saying this we do not forget that the honor of introducing the system, has been claimed by a man in this vicinity, who speaks of it as "the new husbandry." But although the practice was occasionally adopted here thirty or forty years ago, it does not seem to have been extended very widely, and it is seldom seen beyond the limits of New England. It fact, it is more common in Eastern Massachusetts than elsewhere.

We believe that where grass is the most profitable crop, the advantages of autumn seeding are quite important. It permits a renewal of the sward without any intermission—that is without the loss of a crop. The land is ploughed after the hay crop has been taken off, the seed sown, and this produces a crop the following year. A better sward is usually obtained than is produced by sowing grass with any grain crop. When grass and grain are sown together, the grain leads in the growth, and if it does well, holds the grass in subjection. If the weather is dry for some time before the grain is harvested, the moisture is drawn from the grass, and the hot sun to which it is exposed after the grain is removed, destroys the little life which remained.

But in spring, the temptation to realize an immediate benefit from the land is so strong, that many are unwilling to sow grass seed by itself. Still, we consider autumn preferable to spring seeding for grass. When sown by itself in spring, its growth is more or less checked by weeds. In autumn, few weeds start, and the grass gets full possession of the ground, showing the following year a cleaner crop—more free from foul plants, than is usually obtained from spring sowing.

The proper time for sowing is the same as for winter grain. Something depends on the season as to moisture. It is of but little use to sow seed when the ground is as dry as dust, which is sometimes the case. Some farmers who have long practiced autumn sowing for grass, consider the whole month of September a suitable season. It is desirable to have the young plants obtain so good a hold on the soil that they will endure the winter; but so much growth as to form a mat on the surface of the ground, tends to attract the field mice, and also to kill the grass by what is called "smothering."

As to the preparation of the ground for seeding, something must depend on the kind and quality of manure to be applied. If it is not intended to apply any manure, we would turn over the old sward as flat as possible, and to no greater depth than is required to give a seed-bed—say five or six inches. A furrow-slice of this thickness would decompose quickly, and afford the young grass the benefit of the gases thus formed. This, also, would probably be the best mode where only ashes, superphosphate or guano were to be applied. But if stable or yard manures were to be used, a different mode would be preferable, and the following has been adopted with entire success:—

The sward is turned over with the Michigan plough,—Prouty & Mears' pattern, either No. 84 or No. 85,—to the depth of eight inches or more, having some regard to the character of the soil. If the under portion is destitute of fertiliing elements, is merely barren sand or gravel, it had better be left where nature left it, than to be brought up to cover better earth buried in its place. When the ground is ploughed, spread on the manure, and harrow it in with a light, sharp harrow; sow the grass seed and cover it with a brush harrow, after which, if the ground is not inclined to pack too heavily, a roller may be passed over to press down any sods or small stones.

In the first described mode, it will be proper to roll the furrows heavily before harrowing, and then the harrow should be run lengthwise the furrows, lest the turf should be torn up. If the Michigan plough is used, as described, sufficient loose earth can be obtained to cover the manure as much as is necessary, without any risk of the turf being brought up by the harrow.

The next question is as to the kind and quantity of grass seed. Experience has pretty well settled this question. So far as grass is wanted for hay, and permanent meadow is the object, the best species for this section, are timothy or herds-grass, (*Phleum pratense*) and red-top, (*Agrostis vulgaris.*) A peck of the former and from half a bushel to a bushel, (according to the cleanness,) of the latter may be sown to the acre. It is advisable to sow enough white clover to give a "think bottom" to the crop, and impart an agreeable odor and relish to the hay. A quart, or a couple of pounds of seed to the acre is sufficient for this. Some people seem to have an idea that grass cannot be sown to thick; but those who have closely observed, know that too many plants on the ground weaken themselves in the "struggle for life," and thus die prematurely.

We are aware that various mixtures of grasses have been recommended; we took occasion to notice some of the recipes for seeding meadows and pastures, sometime since, and there is no necessity that we should particularly refer to them here; but the following extract from Professor Buckman's Notes on Meadows and Pastures is in point:

"*The mixture of seeds*, though usually so much paraded as being the result of a critical examination of the sorts suitable for varied situations, is too often a quack prescription made by men who could not distinguish one grass from another, either in the growing or the dried state; * * * indeed, with most of the grass *formulæ* it is a mercy that only a tithe of the seed should possess the power of germination."—*Boston Cultivator.*

THE BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

A writer in the Boston *Traveller* has given a graphic and amusing account of a day at Brighton—the writer being evidently a "bright un" himself—and from his account (which is too lengthy for our columns,) we condense a description of the market and market day. The market itself may be considered an original institution—since, whenever it is alluded to elsewhere it is invariably "quoted."

Thursday of every week, which by common consent and custom is *the* market day, changes the generally quiet village of Brighton into a scene of bustle and excitement. At early morning the cattle, sheep, etc., are hurried in, and soon the morning train from Boston, omnibusses, carriages, and other "vehicular mediums" bring in a throng of drovers, buyers, speculators and spectators; so that, by ten o'clock, there are generally gathered as many as two or three hundred vehicles in the area fronting the Cattle Fair Hotel. The proprietors thereof throng the spacious bar-room for the purpose of warming themselves in winter, and in summer "cooling off;" the process for effecting both results being precisely the same. The portico of the hotel is occupied by hawkers and peddlers, who sell clothing, jewelry, soap, watches, knives, razors, etc., (to say nothing of their customers,) at astonishingly low rates. An "English hunting lever eighteen carats fine," is frequently sold for five or six dollars, and, of course, is a genuine article. In the region round about, "Mammoth Steers,"—"Living Skeletons,"—"Shades," etc., are on exhibition at reasonable prices.

One of the outside features of the market is the horse auction. A Brighton horse has become a proverb. Here are gathered all the old, worn-out, broken-down, and used-up omnibus, cart and livery-stable steeds, and these are knocked down (if they don't tumble down,) at sums varying from five to forty dollars. These sales are productive of a deal of merriment, and the mettle, speed and fine points of the animals are exhibited, the "points" perhaps being sufficiently prominent already.

All this time, the butchers and the drovers are busily engaged in their traffic. The fattest and best of the cattle in the pens find a ready sale, and long before all the drovers are in, select lots begin to be driven from the grounds. Men and boys hurry up and down the lanes and through the pens, each armed with a stick which is sort of a shillelah, shouting to the half-crazed cattle, and with screams and blows directing them where they should go. Occasionally a drove of cows and calves come along, the latter muzzled, and the former lowing and bellowing in chorus to the shouts of their drivers. Farmers from the neighboring towns are selecting "stores" from the large number of that class in the pens, and dairymen carefully examining the "milky-mothers" that are so anxiously seeking their young from the midst of their companions. Working oxen are driven in by the farmers from the vicinity, who sell, only after much banter, to buy again when prices are low. In the midst of these, dogs and goats and mules are offered for sale, and near by are the hog pens, containing, at this season, only stores, which are sold singly and in pairs to small farmers, mechanics and others who think they can afford to "keep a pig."

The forenoon is busy enough. At high noon the huge bell of the hotel announces dinner, and for a brief period there is a breathing spell for man and beast. After dinner, business again resumes its sway. The voice of the hawker becomes hoarse, but it is by no means silenced. Drovers who have not made many sales get nervous, and pens are cleared out without much regard to profit on the part of the seller. The butchers begin to turn their faces homewards, and the drovers, generally with well-filled wallets, start for Boston. A few, not liking the prices, and hoping for "better times," make arrangements to turn out their cattle to pasture, and hold over to another week. By five o'clock the business of the day is over, and Brighton subsides once more into a quiet, matter-of-fact Massachusetts village, till another Thursday brings round another market day.

The Brighton Cattle Market has been so long established that "the oldest inhabitant" cannot remember when there was *not* a market there. The originator of the market was Mr. Jonathan Winship, who died at an advanced age, in 1820. Being a contractor with the English government for beef for the army, and owning a large tract of land where Brighton now stands, he established a large slaughter-house there, and producers of beef cattle soon began to find their way to this place to effect a sale. Other butchers came here to compete with him in making purchases, and in a short time the business became centered here, Mr. Winship having wisely encouraged and fostered it. This is believed to have occurred at the time of the old French war (1756,) or very soon after. From that time this has been the cattle market of New England, and soon after butchering business also began to settle here. Soon after the revolution the business increased rapidly for twenty or thirty years, at the end of which time there was often as many as five thousand beef cattle sold and slaughtered in a week. Most of the beef was barreled and salted, but the building of railroads has nearly destroyed that branch of the business. There are now only about twenty butchering establishments in Brighton, but the carrying on of these requires a capital that has been estimated at five millions of dollars. In some of these as many as a hundred heavy cattle are slaughtered in a week, and the beef sent to market daily for immediate consumption. The number of stores and of working oxen in the market was never so large as of late years, and the increase of population in this vicinity has caused a corresponding increase in the demand for fresh meats, but the aggregate number of animals slaughtered is much less than when beef was barreled here. The attendance upon Market Day is much larger than formerly, and the outside shows and sales are of modern date.

PUMPKINS FED TO MILCH COWS.

There is much difference and apparent contrariety of opinion as to the effect of pumpkins eaten by milch cows. Some contend that they increase the yield of milk, while others as stoutly deny any such effect from feeding them. Some stock farmers even assert that pumpkins fed to cows diminish or "dry up" their milk. I propose now to briefly consider a few points bearing on this subject.

The pumpkins can add very little to the richness or quality of the milk at any time; but in moderate quantities it may promote the health and thrift of the animal, when the weather is not too cold, and the bulk of feed has become dry, as is usual in the fall, by serving the purpose of a dilutent, and contributing to a sufficiently moist consistency of the contents of the stomach. In this its advantages will be more of an indirect than nutritious nature. But this is no objection, if there be real advantages accruing from its use as a food for stock.

Like roots that are largely composed of water, pumpkins will be found less nutritious in wet than in dry seasons, and their effect on animals must of course vary with their varying quality. In any season pumpkins must affect cows giving milk differently from other cattle, because of their diuretic properties—as compared with other watery food—which the pumpkin possesses. The channels through which fluid is driven by the kidneys are so closely connected with the inner vessels concerned in the secretion of milk, that diuretic food, such as is more diuretic than is usual, will self divert more or less of the fluid parts of such food into the excreting vessels of the kidneys, and so diminish the bulk, and perhaps by the unusual excitation deteriorate the quality of the milk.

In a former number of the *Country Gentleman*, it was stated that in an instance where cows had been fed with pumpkins with the seeds taken out, the cows did well, yielding more milk; but when fed with the seeds in, in the usual manner, the cows diminished in their yield or quantity of milk. Pumpkin seed is generally known as one of the most powerful diuretics; hence there is no matter for surprise that when cows eat much of it, the excess of fluid in such food, together with some of that coming from other sources, should find egress by way of the kidneys, instead of going into the under. The cause of wonder would be if such a strong diuretic did not produce a corresponding increase in the fluid execretions. And a clear proof of this is seen in the fact that when divested of their seeds, pumpkins produce no such result—no diminution of milk is observed or complained of.

I have not the space, even if I could, to point out the causes of pumpkins having more seed, and being less suitable for milk-giving cows in some years than others; but such is undoubtedly the fact; and pumpkins must, therefore, be less suitable for dairy cows in some seasons when they have more seeds than in those when they have but few only, as we some seasons observe. But the opinion that pumpkins "dry up" milch cows by diverting certain fluids, appears in some seasons to be well founded, and the fact beyond dispute; in other seasons such results are less perceptible.

It would be interesting to observe the peculiar character of the soil—some soils being more promotive of seed-forming than others—and of the seasons that produce the largest proportion of seed, by which, some idea of the causes of such difference might be obtained, and the best use to which this crop may be put, would also, by the fact of its having more or less than the usual proportion of seeds, be determined.

As before intimated, the pumpkins is so watery that it should not be allowed to be eaten in large quantities in place of more nourishing food; for animals will gorge themselves in trying to appease their hunger, and then fail to be satisfied, because, though over-filled, they are under-fed; though crammed to choking, they have taken too little of the real element of nourishment and strength. A neighbor of mine, who is addicted to the cramming system—though I must acknowledge not many err in this direction—had a cow very sick, and nearly lost her, from gorging with pumpkins last autumn. Because he had a plenty of this food, he fed it in excess.

Whatever may be the yield of our crops, milch cows or other animals require moderate, but regular feeding, and the quantity must be determined, not by the quantity of the crop, but by the quality of the food itself; that is, by the measure and proportion of digestible elements of nutrition it is capable of supplying to replenish and repair, or build up the carcasses of grown or young animals.—*Country Gentleman.*

FARMING ON A LARGE SCALE.

An Illinois paper furnishes the following account of a visit to the "Bishop Hill Colony"—a colony from Sweden, we believe—located in Henry County, Illinois:

We were very agreeably surprised, on our recent visit to Bishop Hill at the signs of thrift and prosperity visible on every hand. First, it is a beautiful place, handsomely elevated, and adorned with a grove on the northwest. The buildings are substantial and comfortable, and one, originally designed for a hotel, is a fine specimen of architecture. A large clock occupies the cupola, and from that point a fine view of the surrounding country can be obtained, including a sight of Altona and Cambridge. The utmost neatness is observable in and around the dwellings of the people. It is hardly necessary to add that the people themselves are models of neatness and thrift.

The Colony, we learned, now numbers about 7,000 persons. Some months ago it was divided, the seceding portion taking the name of the "Bishop Hill Company," and receiving their share of the property, though all live on the domain as before. We were told that a general division of the property is in contemplation, to take effect next fall or winter, so as to give every man or woman his or her share, and thus to do away with the community feature of the Colony.

The domain of the Colony embraces 12,000 acres, about 9,000 of which are under cultivation. To one accustomed to farming on a small scale, their operations seem to be immense, as in fact they are. Broom-corn is a specialty with them, and they have now about 3,000 acres under cultivation. The crop averages about a ton to four acres, and the price about $100 per ton; upon which estimate, this year's crop will be worth $75,000. The colonists usually manufacture about 5,000 dozen brooms annually, and the balance of the crop is sold at the East. Of other crops, they have now on the ground about 2,000 acres of wheat; 2,000 of corn; say 2,000 of various other crops, such as sugar-cane, potatoes, etc., and 1,000 acres of grass, Hungarian and timothy. The whole estate is in admirable condition, showing unwearied care and excellent judgment on the part of the managers. The stock of the domain is large, and the barns and sheds for cattle and broom-corn are of mammoth proportions.

NORTH KENNEBEC AG'L SOCIETY.

The Annual Show and Fair of this Society will be held at Waterville, October 2d and 3d, 1860.

PREMIUMS.

Horses. Best stallion, $10, 5, Vol. Me. Agriculture; breeding mare, 5, 3, Vol. Me. Ag.; pair matched horses for all work, 5, 3, Vol. Me. Ag.; mare or gelding, 2, Vol Me Ag.

Colts. Colt, mare or gelding, 3 yrs old, $3, Vol Me Ag; do. 2 yrs., 2; do. 1 yr., 1; 2d, same; stud colt, 3 yrs., 3, Vol Me Ag; do. 2 yrs., 2, 2d, same.

Bulls. Bull, 2 yrs or upward, $5, 3, 2; bull under 2 yrs., 3, 1, Vol Me Ag; bull calf, 2, Vol. Me. Ag.

Cows and Heifers. Dairy cow, $3, 2, Vol Me Ag; heifer, 3 yrs., 2, Vol Me Ag; do. 2 yrs., 2, Vol Me Ag; do. 1 yr., 2, 2d, same.

Oxen and Steers. Team of oxen from any one town, 8 pairs or more, $8, 6, 4; team of steers from any town, 8 pairs or more, 6, 4; pair matched oxen, 5, 3, 2, Vol Me Ag; drawing oxen, 4, 3, 2, Vol Me Ag; do. under 5 yrs., 4, 3, 2, Vol Me Ag; pair steers, 3 yrs., 3, 2, Vol Me Ag; pair steers, 2 yrs., 2, 1, Vol Me Ag; pair steers 1 yr, 2, 1, Vol Me Ag; pair steer calves, 1, Vol Me Ag; trained steers, by a boy not over 16 yrs, 2, 1,50, 1.

Sheep and Swine. Flock sheep, 25 or more, $6, 4, 2; fine wool buck, 3, 1, Vol Me Ag; long or middle wool, 3, 1, Vol Me Ag; 6 or more fine wool ewes, 3, 1; long wool, 3, 1; 6 or more ewe lambs, 2, 1; 2 or more buck lambs, 2, 1; 6 or more fat sheep, 2, 1.; boar, or sow, each, 2, 1; litter of pigs, 5 or more, 2, 1.

Fat Cattle. Fat oxen, cow, steer, or heifer, each, $2, Vol Me Ag.

Fowls. Lot hens, turkeys, geese, each, $1,50, Vol Me Ag.

Trotting Horses. Fastest trotting stallion, $15, 10, 5; do. mare or gelding, 15, 10, 5; mare or gelding under 5 yrs., 10, 5; do. 4 yrs., 8, 5. No premium to be paid unless the time made is under 4 minutes.

Crops and Manures. Crop of corn, 75 or more bushels per acre, $3, 2, 1; oats, 50 or more bushels per acre, 2, 1, Vol Me Ag; barley, 40 or more bushels per acre, 2, 1, Vol Me Ag; summer or winter rye, 20 bushels or more per acre, 2, 1; peas and beans, one-half acre or more, 1, Vol Me Ag; peas or beans raised with potatoes, 1, Vol Me Ag; potatoes, not less than 200 bushels per acre, also turnips, beets and carrots, not less than 500 bushels per acre, each, 2, 1, Vol Me Ag; sample corn, beans, peas, barley, oats, rye, potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, onions, tomatoes, squashes, pumpkins, cabbages, each, Vol Me Ag. For largest and best lot of manure prepared at the least expense, with written statement of amount, method, and cost of the same, to embrace some improvement upon the common method of manufacturing and saving manure, 3, 2; for the most extensive and satisfactory experiment in the application of manure to the hoed crops, 3, 2, 1; best and most successful experiment in top dressing grass land, 2, 1.

Fruit. Display of fruit of all kinds, $2, 1; do. winter fruit, 1; pears, 3 or more kinds, 1, Vol Me Ag; plums and grapes, 3 or more kinds, 1.

Bread, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Sugar. Best lot butter, 20 lbs or more, $3, 2, 1; cheese, 50 lbs or more, 3, 2, 1; lot flour bread, brown bread, barley bread, each, 1; sample honey, 20 lbs or more, maple sugar, 20 lbs or more, each, 1, 50c.; maple syrup, 1 gallon or more, 1.

Manufactured Articles and Implements. Sward plow, showing some improvement from those heretofore shown, $2, 1; stubble plow, 1,50, Vol Me Ag; harrow, or other instrument for pulverizing the soil, an improvement upon the wedge tooth harrow, 1, 50c.; hay fork, manure fork, scythes, shovels, hoes, axes, horse rakes, wheelbarrow and hand-cart, each, 1; single or double wagon, each, 2, 1; one horse farm wagon, horse-cart, sleigh, ox cart, horse hoe, each, 1; ox yoke and bows, Vol Me Ag; improved seed planter, fan mill, each, 1; specimen cabinet work, 2; house doors, 1; largest and best exhibition of farming implements from one establishment, 2, 1, Vol Me Ag.

Leather and Leather Goods. Half-dozen calf-skins, best sole leather, case cowhide boots, calf boots, 2 pairs or more, specimen ladies' winter boots, specimen child's winter boots or shoes, each, $1; double harness, 2; single harness, 2.

Household Manufactures. Best flannel for fulled cloth, cotton and wool flannel, wool carpeting, cotton and wool carpeting, rag carpeting, each, 75c.; hearth rug, woolen shawl, wool cape, each, 75c.; wool yarn, mittens, hose, (men's and women's,) 6 or more pairs, 50, 25c.; specimen plain and fancy needle work, fancy worsted work, darning stockings, each, 50c.

Girl's Work. Bed quilt, specimen knitting, plain sewing, fancy needle work, worsted, cotton or linen, mending clothing or stockings, each, 50, 25c.; sample brown or white bread, $1, 50.

Liberal notices and gratuities will be given for any article, machine, or implement calculated to facilitate and lessen the labor of the farmer and the farmer's wife.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

MAINE FARMER

AUGUSTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1860.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS IN MAINE—1860.

The following is a list of the date and location of the Shows of the several Agricultural Societies in Maine, so far as they have been announced:

Maine State Society, at Portland, Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28.
State Horse Show, at Augusta, Sept. 18, 19, 20, 21.
Kennebec, at Readfield, Oct. 9, 10, 11.
Sagadahoc, at Topsham, Oct. 9, 10, 11.
Waldo, at Belfast, Oct. 10, 11, 12.
Hancock, at Ellsworth, Oct. 3, 4.
West Washington, at Jonesboro', Sept. 27, 28.
Piscataquis Central, at Dover, Oct. 3, 4.
Androscoggin, at Lewiston, Oct. 2, 3 and 4.
Union, at East Sumner, Oct. 16, 17.
Franklin, at Farmington, Oct. 3, 4, 5.
North Aroostook, at Presque Isle, Oct. 3, 4.
East Washington, at Calais, Oct. 3, 4.
West Oxford, at Fryeburg, Oct. 9, 10, 11.
Turner Town Show, Oct. 16, 17.
Washington County, at Pembroke, Sept. 25, 26.
Norridgewock, Oct, 3, 4.

NOTICE. The following Agents are now in the field engaged in canvassing and making collections for the *Maine Farmer:*

D. STICKNEY, in Penobscot and Aroostook Counties.

JAS. STURGIS, of Vassalboro, in Oxford and the western portion of Cumberland Counties.

JOS. REED in Hancock County.

Mr. S. N. TABER will call upon subscribers to the *Farmer* in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, during the ensuing months of September and October.

☞Jabez Pratt, Esq., of Greene, is duly authorized to act as agent for the *Farmer* in that town.

☞Dr. G. T. BINGAY is our duly appointed agent for Granville Ferry, N. S., and vicinity.

THE STATE FAIR.

Next week the Sixth Annual Exhibition and Fair of the Maine State Agricultural Society will "come and go." We cannot let this opportunity pass without giving the farmers and mechanics, and working people of Maine, (and that means all of you, for, thank God, we have but few drones among us,) a jog of your elbows in regard to it. It is emphatically and pre-eminently your festival, and we hope all of you who can do it consistently with more pressing duties and engagements at home, will come out to enjoy it, and not only come out, but bring specimens of your handy-work—products of your industry and skill in whatever department it may have been exercised by way of testimonial of your own industry. Come, too, with an honest and inquiring mind, willing to see and learn and improve by what you find new and meritorious in others, and willing to impart freely whatever your own experience has gained that will be useful to others. This is one of *the* great uses of such associations and of such gatherings—mutual improvement, mutual encouragement, united concert of action in elevating and sustaining each other, and thereby the State, higher and higher in the scale of social life, and true national power and greatness. In these matters, small things should not be neglected or despised, or great things considered too magnificent or sacred to be brought into the work. Everything, from a button to a steam engine can be brought into action, and each fulfil its part in making up the completion and harmonious action of the great social machinery of life.

All things are now ready for your reception. The grounds and the stalls and the halls are fitted up with a careful study to accommodate exhibitors in the best possible manner, and the railroad Superintendents will make liberal deductions in the rates of fare, and stand ready to give everybody and his wife easy conveyance to and from Portland during the week.

If the weather should be propitious, we anticipate a good Show and a happy time, and hope you will all be there to enjoy it.

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION. The United States Agricultural Society hold their Annual Exhibition in Cincinnati, commencing on Wednesday of this week, and continuing until the Wednesday following. It will probably surpass all previous ones in magnitude. "Perley," the correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes to that paper, in advance of the opening of the Show, as follows:

The track of the United States Society's grounds, has never been equalled by any exhibition in this country, and directly within it is another track for processions of cattle. The double rings of fine horses and noble specimens of the bovine race, moving in opposite directions, will have a fine and novel effect. Already the entry books show that there will be a goodly representation from the blue-grass region of Kentucky, the stables of the Northwest, the *first families* of Virginia thoroughbreds, and the Morgan stock of Vermont and of New York. Col. Forristall and other "judges" who are coming from the Bay State will find it no easy task to award some of the premiums.

The sheep department will be unusually full, and those interested in free wool will do well to come on and see the different breeds. There will be at least a score or so of full blooded Cashmere goats, including some from the famous herd of Mr. Peters of Georgia.

The power department will be a sight in itself. Ponderous cane-sugar mills, with others for sawing, grinding, threshing, turning, &c., propelled by an eighty horse power high pressure engine. There will be over a dozen portable engines on the ground, in full operation, besides half a dozen more attached to the large draining pumps used in the Louisiana lowlands.

The Pomological Department will be especially well filled, as there is an abundance of peaches, apples, pears and grapes in this region. Moreover, after the adjournment of the Pomological Convention at Philadelphia on the 14th, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder and other noted fruit growers will adjourn hither, bringing the trophies of their orchards with them.

VERMONT STATE FAIR. The Annual Fair of the Vermont State Agricultural Society came off last week. In consequence of the apprehensions felt in respect to the cattle disease, no entries were made of neat stock. There was however, a splendid show of horses and sheep, in which departments Vermont has always excelled at her annual Shows. The first two days were rendered uncomfortable and unprofitable by a cold northeasterly rain storm, which scattered the spectators to their homes and kept the animals housed from sight. A similar experience at our State Show last year enables us to sympathize with our Vermont friends. The succeeding two days, however, being pleasant, made up for the discomforts of the first, and the exhibition, on the whole passed off successfully.

HANCOCK COUNTY FAIR. We learn from the Ellsworth *Farmer* that the time of holding the Annual Show and Fair has been changed from the 26th and 27th of September as first announced, to Oct. 3d and 4th. The change is made to avoid interference with the State Fair which comes off on the preceding week.

☞ The Penobscot and Aroostook Union Agricultural Society will hold its Annual Show and Fair in Patten, on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 10th and 11th. We shall publish the list of premiums next week.

THE STATE HORSE SHOW.

The State Show of Horses commenced to-day, Tuesday, in this city, under the most favorable auspices. More than one hundred entries in the various classes have been made, comprising some of the best horses in the State.

The following are among the most noteworthy of those now on the ground: Hiram Drew, stallion; the Pompilly mare Kettlebale; S. J. Smith's roan stallion, from Lewiston, a portion of T. S. Lang's stud consisting of Gen. Knox, Black Hawk Telegraph, Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., stallions, and the Norman Maid, a splendid mare; a couple of nice sorrel geldings from Winthrop owned by Chas. Jackson and Wm. Beals; a handsome messenger gelding from Sebec; some fine matched pairs, among them Moses Bailey's red roans, from Winthrop, and a fancy matched pair Norman horses from Waterville, owned by J. L. Seavey; Mr. Geo. M. Robinson's stallion, Young Hector, one of the handsomest trotters in the State, and others, not so well known to fame, but who we doubt not will give a good account of themselves.

At 10 o'clock the horses entered for premiums and others, to the number of about 200, moved in procession around the track, making a magnificent exhibition, the finest of the kind ever witnessed in Maine.

The following is a list of the entries upon the Secretary's books which were closed last evening at 9 o'clock, according to the announcement. There are 123 entries, comprising, in all 136 horses, besides some 20 or more not entered for premiums, but present on exhibition.

ENTRIES.

STALLIONS, 5 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

T. S Lang, North Vassalboro, enters "Gen. Knox," Black Hawk Morgan, 5 years old.
T. S. Lang, "Black Hawk Telegraph," 5 years old.
Sam'l M. Gove, Readfield, "Young Indian Chief," 5 years.
Elisha Wells, Mt. Vernon, "Mt. Vernon," Eaton, 8 years.
E. G. Durgin, Hancock, "Black Morgan," Black Hawk Morgan, 5 years.
S. J. Smith, Lowiston, roan, 8 years.
Geo. M. Robinson, Augusta, "Young Hector," Morgan and Arabian, 8 years.
James Allen, Farmington, Morgan and Eaton, 8 years.
E F. Stone, South Paris, "Brandy," 5 years.

STALLIONS, 4 YEARS OLD.

Thos. S. Lang, North Vassalboro, "Geo. M. Patchen, Jr." Bashaw and thorough-bred, 4 years.
John Shaw, Augusta, "Flying Mac," Messenger and Morgan, 4 years.
Henry Norcross, Augusta, Eaton, 4 years.
J. Gilman, Dixmont, Drew and Messenger, 4 years.
D. W. Haines, Readfield, "Prince," Messenger and Morgan, 4 years.
O. J. Wells, Mt. Vernon, "Altai," Eaton, 4 years.
Benj. Philbrick, Mt. Vernon, Eaton, 4 years.
D. Hanscomb, Hallowell, Eaton and Morgan, 4 years.

STALLIONS, 3 YEARS OLD.

L. M. Greaton, Starks, 3 years.
L. J. Crooker, Vassalboro, Morgan, 3 years.
W. M. FOLSOM, ——, Messenger, 3 years.

STALLIONS, 2 YEARS OLD.

T. S. Lang, North Vassalboro, "Son of Ethan," Ethan Allen, 2 years.
T. S. Lang, "Grey Fox," Ethan Allen, 2 years.
Geo. H. Ward, Augusta, "Sleepy David," Eaton and Morgan, 2 years.
T. S. Lang, "Midnight," Morgan, 2 years.

BREEDING MARES, 5 YEARS AND UPWARDS.

T. S. Lang, North Vassalboro, "Queen Bess," 6 years.
B. Malbon, Skowhegan, "Lady Malbon," 26 years.
E. Hodges, Hallowell, Lady Winslow, 16 years.
Josiah Brown, North Vienna.
H. Butman, Dixmont, English, 10 years.

GELDINGS AND MARES, 5 YEARS OLD.

E. E. Savage, Augusta, gelding, 5 years.
Chas. Jackson, Winthrop, Messenger, gelding, 5 yrs.
A. S. Thing, Hallowell, sorrel mare, 5 years.
Jas. Keagan, Augusta, Witherell, mare, 5 years.
Sam'l H. Jacobs, Skowhegan, Norman Messenger, 5 years.
Wm. Beals, Winthrop, Foss Horse, English, 5 years.
W. T. Pierce, Bangor, Drew, mare, 5 years.

GELDINGS AND MARES, 4 YEARS OLD.

T. S. Lang, North Vassalboro, "Norman Maid," Norman and Messenger, 4 years.
Thomas Grigg, Sebec, "Young Justice," Messenger, 4 years.
Henry Norcross, Augusta, Eaton, 4 years.

GELDINGS AND MARES, 3 YEARS OLD.

D. B. Savage, Augusta, Morgan, mare, 3 years.
A. Daggett, Jr., Manchester, Eaton gelding, 3 years.
O. J. Wells, Mt. Vernon, "Lady Clifton," mare, 3 yrs.
C. A. Richardson, Lewiston, Eaton, mare, 3 years.
L. G. Tilden, Chesterville, mare, 3 years.
L. Carver, North Leeds, "Grey Tim," Black Hawk, gelding, 3 years.
J. Winslow, Gardiner, Morgan, mare, 3 years.

GELDINGS AND MARES, 2 YEARS OLD.

S. Lombard, Belgrade, filly, 2 years.
E. S. Stevens, Unity, filly, 2 years.

FAMILY HORSES—GELDINGS AND MARES.

G. W. Stanley, Augusta, "Vermont," gelding, 8 yrs.
H. A. Wheelock, Winthrop, mare, 5 years.
C. V. White, East Winthrop, gelding, 5 years.
E. E. Savage, Augusta, gelding, 9 years.
Amos Rollins, Belgrade, Eaton, gelding, 6 years.
W. C. Fuller, Hallowell, Morgan, 5 years.
Lot M. Morrill, Augusta, gelding, 7 years.
Reuben Weeks, Jr., East Vassalboro', "Gray Charlie," gelding, 8 years.
G. S. Carpenter, Augusta, French Tiger, gelding, 8 years.
J. A. Thing, Hallowell, Eaton, gelding, 7 years.
R. Harvill, Madison, Norman, gelding, 5 years.
James L. Child, Augusta, "Quaker," Morgan, gelding, 8 years.
P. C. Bradford, Winthrop, "Lady Winthrop," mare, 5 years.
W. H. Merrill, Gardiner, Wetherell, gelding, 7 years.
D. L. Haines, Readfield, Drew and Tiger, gelding, 5 years.
Levi Hicks, Augusta, Messenger, 6 years.
Ira Doolittle, Waterville, Morgan, 9 years.
O. A. Lawrence, Wayne, Messenger, 5 years.
R. Howard, Waterville, French Tiger, 8 years.
Hiram Reed, Augusta, Eaton, 7 years.
W. T. Pierce, Bangor, gelding, 6 years.
J. C. Gifford, Vassalboro', gelding, 5 years.

MATCHED HORSES.

Francis Chase, Augusta, Morgan, 10 years.
Josiah Brown, North Vienna, Messenger, 5 and 6 yrs.
Daniel Stone, Augusta, Morgan, 5 years.
Moses Bailey, East Winthrop, Indian Chief, 8 years.
J. L. Seavey, Waterville, Messenger, 6 years.
W. & D. F. Hobart, Madison, stallions, 5 years.
R. H. Tucker, Wiscasset, 5 and 6 years.
Josiah Brown, North Vienna, Eaton, stallions, 3 and 4 years.

FANCY MATCHED HORSES.

J. L. Seavey, Waterville, Messenger, 5 years.
Augustus Bailey, Auburn, 7 years.
E. E. Savage, Augusta, Hunton and Morgan, 5 and 7 years.

TEAM HORSES.

W. A. P. Dillingham, Sidney, Morgan, span, 12 yrs.
J. W. Harlow, Augusta, span, 9 years.

SADDLE HORSES.

J. S. Manley, Augusta, Messenger, 7 years.
J. H. Plaisted, Gardiner, 8 years.
R. B. Stearns, Skowhegan, 6 years.
J. M. West, Waterville, gelding, 5 years.

RUNNING HORSES.

H. G. Thomas, Portland, "Masowda," mare.
A. W. Calden, Skowhegan, mare, 4 years.
Daniel G. Houghton, English, gelding, 8 years.
S. Johnson, Hallowell, Eaton, gelding, 10 years.
T. M. Springer, Augusta, Wetherell, gelding, 5 years.
Hiram Reed, Augusta, "Defiance," 7 years.

PACING HORSES.

Wm. H. Heald, Orono, mare, 6 years.
N. C. Furbish, New Sharon, gelding.
Charles Barton, Augusta, stallion, 10 years.
E. S. Stevens, Unity, mare, 6 years.

FIRST CLASS TROTTING HORSES.

T. S. Lang, Vassalboro', "Gen. Knox," Morgan Black Hawk, stallion, 4 years.
J. B. Pompilly, Auburn, "Sophronia," brown mare, 7 years.
S. J. Smith, Lewiston, Morgan and Messenger, stallion, 8 years.

SECOND CLASS TROTTING HORSES.

John R. Webber, Vassalboro', gelding, 9 years.
G. M. Allen, Calais, "Fanny Hall," mare, 9 years.
W. T. Pierce, Bangor, gelding, 6 years.
G. M. Robinson, Augusta, "Young Hector," 8 years.

THIRD CLASS TROTTING HORSES.

G. D. Stanley, Augusta, "Moose," gelding, 7 years.
J. A. Thing, Hallowell, Eaton, gelding, 9 years.
J. W. Ellis, Augusta, Messenger, gelding, 8 years.
J. Woodman, ——, Messenger, gelding, 7 years.
Daniel Wyman, Foxcroft, French Tiger, gelding, 5 years.
Samuel H. Jacobs, Skowhegan, "Lady Hanson," mare, 5 years.
Ira Doolittle, Waterville, "Betsey Baker," mare, 5 years.
L. S. Judkins, Calais, "Zach," stallion, 8 years.
E. E. Savage, Augusta, gelding, 6 years.
Charles Jackson, Winthrop, gelding, 5 years.
Wm. Beals, Winthrop, gelding, 5 years.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HORSEMANSHIP.

Miss Georgie A. Mullen, North Vassalboro'.
Miss Laura Andrews, Augusta.
Master Alfred Reed, Augusta.
Several other entries in this class are yet to be made.

PRIZE CHAMPION BELT.

S. S. Smith, Lewiston, roan stallion, 8 years.
T. S. Lang, North Vassalboro', "Gen. Knox," stallion, 5 years.
L. C. Titus, South Exeter, "Hiram Drew," stallion, 11 years.
Geo. M. Robinson, Augusta, "Young Hector," stallion, 8 years.
Samuel M. Gove, Readfield, "Young Indian Chief," stallion, 6 years.
James Allen, Farmington, Morgan and Eaton, stallion, 8 years.
E. Wells, Mt. Vernon, Eaton, stallion, 8 years.

For the Maine Farmer.

NO FEAR OF THE CATTLE DISEASE.

MR. EDITOR:—Learning that in the minds of some farmers and stock-growers there exists a lurking fear that the exhibition of cattle at the coming State Fair, at Portland, might involve liability to the cattle disease which prevailed in Massachusetts some months since, I beg leave through you, to say to such, that in my opinion any such fear is groundless. In the first place, there is good reason to believe that no case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia has occurred in Maine. Lung diseases and other diseases have caused some deaths among cattle, but not one which has been investigated has shown any resemblance to the fatal disease so prevalent at one time in a neighboring State. The laws passed at the extra session of the Massachusetts Legislature forbade, under heavy penalties, the export of cattle from the State. At the same time they provided for the gathering together of the sick and exposed animals which had not been slaughtered and isolating them completely from all others, which was done at once. It has been generally understood that since warm weather commenced, the disease has not spread. But to make assurance doubly sure, so lately as the first of this month, in company with one of the Trustees of the State Society,—himself a grower of fine stock and having a deep personal interest in the matter,—I visited the district where the disease formerly raged and where the isolated cattle are now kept. We saw the cattle, and made particular inquiries. We found them in pastures by themselves, and not only this, but no cattle had been allowed to come within the adjoining enclosures. No new case of the disease had been known to have occurred since last spring, *either among those isolated or any where else in the State.* In a word, the evidence seemed *amply sufficient to remove all apprehension* of any spread of the disease from an Exhibition of Stock in Maine, *to the remoter range of possibilities.* The chance that it may occur, seems no greater than that the animals might break their necks by accident while being driven to the Show ground. The hope is entertained that none will be deterred from bringing their stock, and that we may have a full, entertaining, and instructive Exhibition. Yours, &c.,

S. L. GOODALE.

Saco, Sept. 15th, 1860.

A CRITICAL SURGICAL OPERATION. A rare and difficult operation upon the jaw was performed by Dr. H. H. Hill of this city on Thursday, Sept. 6th. The subject was Mrs. Calvin Cleveland of Bloomfield. The Skowhegan *Telegraph* says:—

"About a year since she had an operation performed upon it, for the disease called *Osteosarcoma.* This disease upon a human jaw corresponds to what is called a wolf, which appears, sometimes, on the jaws of cattle. The first operation did not remove the whole of the disease and lately it had become so painful and dangerous that it was thought best to have the jaw removed; she accordingly went with her physician—Dr. Wilbur, to Augusta on Thursday last, where Dr. Hill of that place, assisted by Dr. Wilbur performed the operation. The cheek was first cut open and the bone laid bare, all the flesh and tendons being removed from it as far as possible: it was then sawed off near the chin and the diseased part twisted from the socket. Mrs. C. was under the influence of ether and apparently did not suffer in the least. We are glad to learn that Mrs. C. is doing well and very likely to recover."

A GOOD IDEA. In addition to the recent changes at the State House, by which several large and convenient committee rooms have been added to the accommodations of the building, the Superintendent, Mr. Turner, has established a telegraphic station in his office, connecting with the wires of the Kennebec Company. This will be a great convenience, not only to the affairs of the different departments, and to the Legislature while in session, but also to that portion of the public having business with either of the departments or with the Legislature. It will prove an economical as well as convenient arrangement, and Mr. Turner is entitled to honorable mention at least for adopting it.

☞ Mrs. C. Varian-James has returned from her Provincial tour, and is advertised to give Concerts in Bangor on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. We hope she will give us another opportunity to hear her in this city.

Since writing the above, we are glad to be able to announce that this accomplished lady will give a grand concert at Meonian Hall, on Monday evening next, assisted by Mr. W. H. Cooke tenor, and Mr. Hoffman, pianist. The pleasing impression which was left by Mrs. James on her recent visit here we are confident will insure her a large and appreciative audience.

BOARDING SCHOOL EXHIBITION. We learn that the annual exhibition of the Eaton Boarding School for Boys, on Kent's Hill, will be held in the Brick Chapel at Readfield Corner, on Thursday, 27th inst., at six o'clock, P. M. The exercises will consist of Prize Declamations, Dialogues and Music. Prof. Haskell will furnish the vocal music, and the Mt. Vernon Cornet Band will escort the school from the Hill to the Chapel, and play several pieces during the evening. The occasion will no doubt be an interesting one and call out a large attendance of the patrons and friends of the School.

ASTONISHING DISCOVERY. We have heard of innumerable remedies for the nose-bleed, some of which are sure and others not so sure. The following is to be added to the catalogue of the infallible cures. The Bridgton *Reporter* vouches for it. A young man who has been addicted to the habit had tried every remedy in vain when he thought of letting the nail on his left thumb grow very long. How he happened to think of this is not explained. After about three months, it grew sufficiently long to enable him to cut a hole through it with a pen-knife, outside of the quick, since which time he has been entirely free from the trouble!!

KING OF THE TOMATOES. Col. G. W. Stanley of this city, laid upon our table, on Monday morning last, a giant tomato—the largest we ever saw—which he had taken from his garden on Winthrop street. It measured 18 inches in circumference and weighed 2 lbs. 1 ounce. Red, ripe and luscious, when cooked and served with the appropriate accompaniments, it was a dish for a King, and as we claim to be a sovereign of the most popular kind, it was disposed of in a royal manner.

BUST OF REUEL WILLIAMS. The Portland *Transcript* has seen a photograph of Paul Akers' bust of Hon. Reuel Williams, of this city, the clay model and plaster cast of which have been completed, and pronounces it one of the finest portraits it is possible to obtain. It thinks that this picture would be more generally and immediately recognized by those who have met Mr. Williams, than would any photograph for which he might sit in person.

BATES' STUMP AND ROCK LIFTER. Our readers will observe an advertisement of the Stump and Rock Lifter, invented by our friend Bates, of Kingston, Mass., and noticed in the *Farmer* several months ago. The patent right for Maine has been purchased by Mr. Thomas Newcomb, who has sent us an engraving of the machine which we shall insert on our first page next week, with accompanying explanations.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Returns have been received, as we learn from the Bangor *Whig* of Monday, from 418 towns and plantations, embracing within 3000 to 4000 of the entire vote of the State. In the 418 towns, Washburn, (republican,) has 67,640; Smart, (democrat,) 48,116; Barnes, 1511—giving Washburn a majority over Smart and Barnes of 18,013; majority over Smart alone, 19,524. There are about 80 small towns and plantations not yet reported, which gave last year, Morrill 1271, Smith 1927. Washburn's majority in the entire State will foot up about 17,500.

All the republican candidates for Congress are elected by nearly the following majorities: First District, Goodwin, 1657; Second District, Walton, over 2000; Third District, Fessenden, between 1000 and 1100; Fourth District, Morrill, between 5000 and 6000; Fifth District, Rice, 5000; Sixth District, Pike, 1500.

For the Senate, the republican candidates in all the districts are elected, as follows:

First District, (York)—Nathaniel G. Marshall, John H. Goodenow, Leonard Andrews.
Second District, (Cumberland)—N. J. Miller, Sewall N. Gross, Nathaniel Pease, Warren H. Vinton.
Third District, (Lincoln, &c.)—Jesse S. Lyford, Rufus Sylvester, Robert E. Rider, Henry Kennedy.
Fourth District, (Kennebec)—Calvin Hopkins, James A. Bicknell, Warren Percival.
Fifth District, (Waldo)—Otis Kaler, Nathan Pierce, Amos Pitcher.
Sixth District. (Hancock)—John Bridges, J. M. Noyes.
Seventh District, (Washington)—Jos. Granger, T. Redman.
Eighth District, (Aroostook)—Jotham Donnell.
Ninth District, (Penobscot)—John Benson, William C. Hammatt, Jabez True.
Tenth District, (Franklin)—Phineas Tolman.
Eleventh District. (Somerset)—Hiram C. Warren. Nathan F. Blunt.
Twelfth District, (Piscataquis)—Z. Morton Vaughan.
Thirteenth District, (Oxford)—John C. Hubbard, E. G. Harlow.

Of the members elect to the House of Representatives, 120 are reported republican, and 20 democrat—11 to be heard from.

The following is a recapitulation of the vote for Governor, arranged by counties, so far as heard from:

	1859		1860		
	Morrill.	Smith.	Washburn.	Smart.	Barnes.
Androscoggin,	3090	2261	4754	2549	34
Aroostook,	895	975	1538	1218	
Cumberland,	6894	5841	8386	6088	344
Franklin,	2365	1944	2526	2080	
Hancock,	2906	1829	3485	2347	145
Kennebec,	5297	3288	7395	4136	99
Knox,	2413	2343	3025	3110	24
Lincoln,	3147	2219	2661	2431	45
Oxford,	4002	3270	4417	3440	
Penobscot,	6344	4561	7860	4838	211
Piscataquis,	1572	1098	1792	1098	8
Sagadahoc,	1886	998	2406	1057	249
Somerset,	3771	2824	4192	2841	145
Waldo,	3766	2583	4529	3206	151
Washington,	2211	1674	2571	1915	31
York,	6045	5448	7097	6162	28
	55,605	43,166	67,640	48,116	1511

THE MASSACHUSETTS REFORM SCHOOL. Our readers have been heretofore informed of the charges preferred against the management of the Westboro' Reform School, by a committe of the State Executive Council, and the manner in which those charges have been met by the Superintendent and Trustees of the institution. It is proper that the subsequent action of the Governor and Council in the case should also be stated.

In a communication to the Executive Council, dated Aug. 31, Gov. Banks reviews the statement of the Trustees at length, and re-affirming the allegations originally made by the committee, of unusual and cruel treatment of boys by confinement in solitary lodges or cells, some of them manacled, for periods varying from eight to sixteen weeks, which punishment was ordered by the Superintendent without interference by the Trustees—he concludes by recommending the appointment of George C. Davis of Northborough, Carver Hotchkiss of Shelburne, Julius A. Palmer of Boston, Henry Chickering of Pittsfield, George W. Bently of Worcester, and Alden Leland of Hollliston, to be Trustees of the School, in place of Parley Hammond of Worcester, Simon Brown of Concord, Thomas A. Greene of New Bedford, Josiah H. Temple of Framingham, Henry W. Cushman of Bernardston, and Judson S. Brown of Fitchburg, removed.

The nominations were confirmed by the Executive Council.

The following remarks by Gov. Banks in regard to the end to be subserved by the establishment of Reform Institutions, and the difference in government between them and Houses of Correction and penitentiaries, seem to us eminently just and well considered:

"It is alleged that the boys subjected to this severity of discipline are hardened and desperate, and that to prevent their being sent to the Houses of Correction, and thus left "in a brief period, again to prey upon society," such punishments as those complained of are necessary. I cannot but think that in this judgment the trustees mistake the nature of the institution under their charge. It is not to protect society against such desperate criminals as they describe, nor should it be considered in any sense as standing between the Houses of Correction and the public, to protect the latter by its longer terms of detention, from those "whose crimes and character rendered them fit subjects for the State Prison rather than the Reform School." Such characters have no place in the Reform School, and if by chance or mischance such criminals are found there, they should be transferred at once to the prisons intended for them. That the term of sentence in the prison is less than that of detention in the Reform School is not an objection, because the obvious purpose of the sentence in each case is different. In one case it is to protect society, to punish and reform the offender. In the other it is exclusively for instruction and reformation.

I cannot but think that the persistent detention in the Reform School of so many desperate and hardened offenders, who should be classed as young men rather than boys, and whose presence is made a justification of such punishments as are in my opinion properly condemned by the council, instead of remanding them instantly to the institutions designed for them, either upon alternative sentence or original complaint on the part of the officers, is one of the chief causes of the failure of this institution to satisfy the expectation of the public in regard to the possible success of such reformatory establishments. I do not object to punishment necessary to compel obedience, but it should be of a reasonable character, prescribed by proper regulations, and inflicted upon those who are proper subjects for the institution. The detention of many too young to be dangerous, and of others too hardened to be reformed, while it has swollen the number of inmates has weakened the discipline, and greatly impaired the efficiency of the institution."

CROPS IN NOVA SCOTIA. Our agent, Mr. S. N. Taber, now travelling in Nova Scotia, writes us in regard to the harvest in that province says:

"Farmers along the Annapolis river are now haying. The crop is pretty good, especially on the marshes and fresh meadows. They say the 'after feed' was never better. The apple crop is not as good as last year. Potatoes fair crop, and sound in this section. Good crops of excellent wheat are now being harvested."

WALKER TAKEN AND SENTENCED TO BE SHOT. News from Truxillo to the 7th has been received, stating that Walker's fillibuster expedition had been broken up, and that Walker and Col. Kadler were taken prisoners and sentenced to be shot. Walker's men were very destitute, and many of them sick. They were allowed to return to the United States on the condition never to again engage in an expedition against Central America.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for October, has some admirable illustrations. "From our own Correspondent." and "The Young Eagle Hunter," are especially attractive, while the fashion plates and patterns are all that the ladies ought to desire—for a month at least. The number also contains the usual amount of excellent reading. Philadelphia: L. A. Godey, Publisher. Terms, $3 per annum.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, for October, sustains the high reputation of this favorite monthly. Its contents are rich and varied, and of an excellent moral tone. We cordially commend it to the patronage of the millions who need just such a visitant to their firesides. Charles J. Peterson, Philadelphia, Publisher. Terms, $2 per annum.

NEW MUSIC. Oliver Ditson & Co., music publishers, Boston, send us the following pieces of new music recently issued by them:

The Vicar of Bray. From a collection of Old English Songs and Ballads. Arranged by G. A. Macfarran.

Where's the Harm of Roaming. Song. Music by Rophino Lacy.

The Prairie. Song and Chorus. Words by Prof. A. L. McKenney. Music by Lucius Merrifield.

Jamie. Ballad. Words by J. E. Carpenter. Music by F. Wallerstein.

Quick arise, maiden mine. Air Styrien. Music by J. Dessauer.

Father Kemp's Old Folks' Concert Tunes. A collection of sixty-four pieces, sacred and patriotic, as sung by Father Kemp's Old Folks at their concerts. Just the thing that is wanted.

THE JAPANESE SWINDLE.—In attempting, vainly, to obtain for public view the items of the bill for the entertainment of the Japanese embassy by the city government of New York, the following statement was made by the proprietor of the Metropolitan hotel to one of the reporters, in explanation of the way the bill was run up to its huge proportions. Mr. Leland said to the reporter of the N. Y. *Post:*

"You have made the most absurd calculations in respect to the cost of entertaining the Japanese. The idea that our hotel bill could be covered by ten thousand dollars is preposterous. Why, I paid a market bill of eleven thousand dollars in one week. Of course, it is a big thing, and we wouldn't take the Japanese unless we could make a good thing of it. Talk of a thousand dollars a day! If the corporation would offer us a thousand dollars a day for ninety days for those same rooms, they could not be had. We had to change the whole course of our business. And we are not paupers; we have a business here that is worth seventy-five thousand dollars a year. We had to offend many families that have been our warm friends and patrons for years. We worked night and day, and there are few in the country that could do what we have done. Why, we have insurances to the amount of a quarter of a million; and we had to cut holes through our walls; and the Committee set four hundred men preparing for the Japanese. Had we any thing to do with that? Yet, were those men going away without their pay? No; we had to stand between them and the corporation. Then the Japanese were not the only men we had to keep.—*While they were here our doors were open to members of the press and the friends of the Committee; and we furnished dinners daily to more than a hundred and fifty Aldermen and their friends.* We had four hundred and fifty waiters, and with the policemen we had to board a force of seven hundred and fifty men. Could all that be done for nothing? It is absurd to talk about $10,000."

THE HARVEST MOON.—This pleasing phenomenon, with which so much poetry and romance is associated, occurs on the 29th inst. For several successive evenings, commencing with that date, the full moon rises at nearly the same hour, pouring its rich, mellow light upon the earth, and enabling the husbandman to extend his harvest labors into the evening. On the 30th inst., the moon rises at 5h. 30m.; Oct. 1st., at 5.55; Oct. 2d, at 6.24; Oct. 3d, at 6.59, making a difference in the time of its rising each successive evening of about 30 minutes, whereas the usual average difference is about one hour. The following paragraph from the Boston *Courier* will explain to our readers the cause of the phenomenon:

The arrival of the sun at the autumnal equinox when the moon is in the ascending node of its orbit and entering the first point of Aries, will produce a harvest moon under the most favorable circumstances. With the aid of a celestial globe the cause of the phenomenon may be seen by simple inspection.

When the full moon occurs on the 22d of September, and is rising in the east, the sun will be setting in the west, in the autumnal equinox.—All that portion of the ecliptic then above the horizon will be south of the celestial equator, and making the least possible angle with the southern horizon. At the orbit of the moon is but little inclined to the ecliptic, and the moon advances in it regularly at the rate of thirteen degrees *per diem*, the arc passed over, from day to day, ascends above the horizon in about a quarter of an hour, while, at other seasons of the year, the same arc requires about an hour in its ascension.

☞ A Convention of deaf mutes was held in Hartford, Conn., last week. There were nearly three hundred present from all parts of New England, ladies and gentlemen, some of them accompanied by their children. The proceedings of the convention were carried on entirely in the sign language, the address on the occasion being delivered by Mr. Thomas Brown, of New Hampshire. The Hartford *Press*, whose editor was present, says that the convention constituted "a fine looking, intelligent company of people, and when we called, at noon, all were talking and laughing together with the greatest animation, yet not one said a word audibly. Most of them are getting along well in the world, and all seem to keenly appreciate the privilege of meeting their old friends again, and picking up the scattered threads of friendship, all the stronger because they are shut out from intercourse with the world at large."

FIRES IN FREDERICTON. On Friday, Aug. 31, four large dwelling houses, with their contents and the adjoining out-buildings, situated on Brunswick street, in Fredericton, N. B., were destroyed by fire. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary—having originated in the barn connected with the dwelling house of the late Mrs. Odell, and which was not occupied. On the same night, several buildings on Waterloo Row were burned, the fire originating in a barn connected with the house of Mrs. Lee. Five or six previous attempts at incendiarism had been made within a few weeks, three of them being successful. It is evident that an organized gang of incendiaries are prosecuting their destructive work for purposes of plunder.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILROAD. Negotiations for the resumption of work on this line of railway have been concluded, and our old railroad friend Marsh will have the contract for its completion. The St. Croix *Herald* of the 31st ult. says:

"Mr. Osborne, of London, has been here during the present week, and acting with Geo. S. Marsh, Esq. We believe that such arrangements have been effected with the St. Stephen Bank as will lead to the payment of the present liabilities and ensure the completion of the road to Woodstock. Mr. Marsh will probably have the contract for finishing the balance of the road, and the management of the entire business of the Company will probably be entrusted to him."

POTATO ROT IN FRANKLIN. Seward Dill, Esq., of Phillips, writes us that the potato rot has made its appearance in that town. We cannot but hope from the lateness of its appearance there, that it will prove neither very extensive nor very destructive. We hear nothing of the disease in this vicinity.

THE ORANGEMEN AND THE PRINCE. The excitement in Canada growing out of the refusal of the Duke of Newcastle to permit the Prince of Wales to appear in a procession in which the Orangemen were represented, reached its climax in Toronto, on Saturday and Sunday 8th and 9th inst. on the entrance of the Prince into that city. Before the arrival of the Royal party on Saturday, the Duke of Newcastle had been assured by the Mayor of Toronto that no arch with Orange decorations would be met by the Prince of Wales. Unknown to the Mayor, however, the objectionable decorations were erected, and the Duke supposing that all was right, landed and passed in procession with the Prince through the city. As they drew near the Orange arch the Prince caught sight of the portrait of William, and indicated it to the Duke, who was riding backward, and therefore failed to detect it.

Had the Duke been warned before the carriage was well under the arch, he would have checked his course and taken another road, but it was too late. The poor mayor was sent for and reproached in the most bitter terms by the Duke and explanations and apologies were demanded. A levee was held in the evening, but the Mayor and Council were forbidden by the angry Duke to be present and they obeyed him. On the next day, Sunday, the people assembled in great numbers in King street, where the Orange arch was erected, to see the Prince pass under it on his way to church. The *Tribune's* correspondent says:

"The Duke ordered the coachman to go up Queen street, so that they need not see the objectionable picture of King William; and the vast concourse of people, disappointed and angry, showered curses and maledictions on the sandy-covered pate of his stubborn Grace.

While the Prince was in church, where the audience jostled and squeezed in the most ill-mannered way, the crowd outside and near the arch grew to the proportions of a mob. They hooted and yelled, calling out all manner of insulting language. The principal men of the Orange Lodge brought down their most emphatic insignia, and in a short time the arch displayed the banners and flags which are generally carried in their processions. One banner, on which was a picture of King William, the names of the principal Orange battle-fields and appropriate mottoes, was hung so

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. The Pony Express with San Francisco dates to the 1st of Sept. arrived at St. Joseph, Mo. on the 13th.

The steamer Golden Age sailed for New York on the 1st, with 222 passengers and $1,288,757 in specie, including $1,197,567 for New York.

The ship Champion cleared for New York with 24,000 sacks of wheat and other domestic products to the amount of $64,000.

The Pony Express and overland mail had arrived.

There is a vigorous opposition to Senator Gwin's re-election. Many Democratic conventions exact pledges from the Legislative candidates to oppose him.

Valuable gold vessels had been discovered in Delnorte county.

Oregon dates of the 28th had been received.

The Democratic State Committee had met, and divided nearly equally.

The Douglas men are to hold their State Convention on the 17th, and the Breckinridge men on the 18th.

There is a great excitement here in consequence of extraordinary mineral discoveries in the neighborhood of Rock Creek and Kettle River. Large numbers of people are going there.

Glowing accounts from the Washington Territory mines have been received.

British Columbia dates of the 20th had been received.

The news is confined to mining matters. A piece of ore from the Port Hope silver mines was shown, and it is assyed that the ore yields $257 per ton.

The schooner Ortolan, which left San Francisco last Spring, on a gold prospecting expedition by way of Behring's Straits, has returned, and reports no gold found, but says the ground is brilliant with mica, which accounts for the marvelous reports, and which caused the expedition.

Japan dates of the 22d had arrived. The steamer Candinamarrah had arrived home.

A Portugese ship of war had arrived with a Commissioner to conclude the treaty with the Japanese. The country is peaceful.

The commander of the Candinmarrah made a highly colored report to the government of the manner in which he and the crew were treated while stopping at San Francisco.

News from Honey Lake Valley of the 26th ult. had been received.

The wagon road is completed.

The Pahute Indians desire peace and promise to keep quiet a year, to give time to have the cause of the troubles explained at Washington. This probably ends the danger to the Pony Express and overland emigration.

DEFEAT OF MIRAMON CONFIRMED. *New York, Sept.* 15. A Washington dispatch to the Times states that official information received confirms the defeat of Miramon in Mexico. The battle was fought at Tilda, and not at Eagos, as reported, and lasted only one day instead of five days. Generals Pacheco and Hernandes were killed, and Alfaro, Ortega, and Andral, all of Miramon's party, were taken prisoners.

IMPORTANT ARREST. On Saturday 8th inst., says the Bangor *Courier*, officer Walker, and assistants, armed with search warrants, made a descent upon the town of Hermon and arrested five persons. They made resistance, and were only arrested after a severe struggle. For several months past a series of robberies have been committed extending from Penobscot to Kennebec, by an organized gang, and lately officer Walker has been ferreting them out. After arresting them, he searched the house and found a quantity of stolen goods, and he also found quantities buried in the earth at three different points. The men were armed with slung shot, knives, &c., were prepared for resistance, and were determined not to be taken. A portion of the goods found were stolen from Mr. Hardy's store in Hampden.

☞ On Saturday afternoon, 8th inst., Albert L. Wilder, of this city, was drowned while bathing near Carter's shipyard. There was no one present except a very young boy, not over six or seven years old. Young Wilder, who was not an expert swimmer, got beyond his depth, and sank where the water was about seven feet deep. The young lad on the shore did not at first suppose that his struggles were those of a drowning person until he disappeared from sight. The boy then went in search of assistance, and told the fact to the first person he met, but so long a time elapsed before he got to the spot that young Wilder was lifeless when recovered.—*Belfast Journal.*

☞ Forty-one men and firms, in Turner, pay a tax of $20 and upwards. Isaac Chase, the largest tax-payer, is assessed $56.13. Value of real estate in the place, $624,882; do. personal estate, $146,156, at a true cash value. Number taxable polls, 560. Amount of State tax, $942,-35; do. County tax $1365.73; Money raised for support of schools, $1523.00. Rate per cent 8½ mills on a dollar.

☞ On Friday evening 7th inst., Opealyer Pearson, Esq., of Oldtown, was chosen as the presiding officer of a democratic meeting, in that place. In a short time afterwards while in the chair, he suddenly sank in an insensible state and was immediately conveyed to his residence—but he remained unconscious, and died at three o'clock on Saturday morning. His disease was apoplexy.

☞ A sad and fatal accident occurred at Houlton, on Saturday afternoon, 8th inst. Two sons of Mr. Frank Carpenter were riding in a carriage, when the horse took fright and ran away, throwing the children out and instantly killing one, and seriously, if not fatally injuring the other. In falling, one struck upon a rock, entirely crushing his head. It is hoped that the other will recover.

☞ The Bangor *Whig* says Mr. Tidd of Hodgdon killed during four days in the first part of August, two hundred striped snakes, varying from three inches to four feet in length. He was engaged in cutting hay in a large field. The place infested by the snakes was a rocky barren about two acres in extent.

DROWNED. A fine little boy, aged five years, son of Mr. Joseph Richards, who resides at the head of the Falls, was drowned in the Kennebec on Friday last. He was fishing, with another small boy, and fell from the dam into deep water. His companion supposed he would swim out, and did not give the alarm till too late.—*Waterville Mail.*

FASTEST WALKING ON RECORD. Seven miles within the hour has been about the greatest speed in walking, but a Mr. Hall, in a match with Muntjoy, the pedestrian, accomplished the following: One mile in seven minutes thirteen seconds; two miles, fifteen minutes twenty seconds, and four miles in thirty-two minutes exactly. This is the highest point of speed on record.

KICKED BY A VICIOUS HORSE. Billings Maddocks, a young man living with Mr. Wm. Maddocks, was kicked in the face while trying to catch a vicious horse, on the 11th inst., injuring him in a horrible manner. His mutilated jaw was dressed by Dr. J. T. Osgood of this village, and he is as comfortable as can be expected.—*Ellsworth Farmer.*

FIRE IN ELLSWORTH. The dwelling house of Mr. Leonard J. Moore of Ellsworth, was consumed by fire on Monday week, with about all its contents. The house was a new one, and Mr. Moore had occupied it only about a week. The loss is five or six hundred dollars.

ESCAPE OF THE ARABIA. Dr. Smith of Springfield, Mass., writes an account of a narrow escape of the steamship Arabia from sudden and terrible wreck on Fasnet Rock, Cape Clear. It was a narrow and remarkable escape from a fearful calamity.

☞ Mr. Joseph Drew, of Parkman, informs the Dover *Observer*, that from one grain of barley he had *one hundred and eight* stocks which produced ninety *heads* averaging twenty-five kernels to the head—the produce from one grain being two thousand two hundred and fifty kernels.

☞ The Lewiston *Journal* says there were sent from the Auburn R. R. Station in the month of August, ten hundred and seventy-five cases of shoes, sold principally to Southern and Western jobbers. There are about a dozen men and firms engaged in this business in Lewiston and vicinity.

ORDINATION. Rev. George D. B. Pepper, of Newton Theological Seminary, was ordained at the Baptist Church, Elm street, Waterville, last Thursday P. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Hovey, of Newton, Mass.

☞ In the town of Avon some thirty cases of small pox have occurred. Four or five persons have died. The disease has also broken out in Denmark, Oxford county.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamer Bohemian from Liverpool August 30, and Londondery 31st, arrived off Farther Point Sept. 10.

The political news by this arrival is unimportant.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* telegraphs that it does not appear that the proposal to make the city of Naples neutral has the slightest chance of success. We may hear any day that Garibaldi has entered Naples, and that the King has quitted it.

Paris, Wednesday. The *Times'* correspondent writes that it is said that Signor Farini, who went to compliment the Emperor of France on the occasion of his first visit to the transferred provinces of Savoy and Nice, presented an autograph letter from the King of Sardinia, in which Victor Emmanuel declared that it was impossible for him any longer to resist the current of public feeling in Italy. He must lead or be swept away by it.

The London *Post* says that the Neapolitan government has proposed to M. Devilamair to offer to Garibaldi as neutral the Territory of Naples, to prevent the shedding of blood in the capital.

The Great Eastern, after being gridironed at Milford, will leave that port for New York, Oct. 17.

The *Times* Paris correspondent remarks that the demand of the French government, on account of the recent outrage on their Embassador at Naples, cannot be viewed otherwise than as a lift given to Garibaldi and the revolution.

Genoa, Aug. 29. The Genose *Jounes* of to-day publishes the following report:

On Monday last the Neapolitan Generals, assembled in council, had, with the exception only of General Bosco, unanimously resolved to advise the King to take his departure from the city.

A report was current in Naples that the officers of the army and navy had presented their resignation *en masse* to the King.

Russia. The following is an extract from a St. Petersburg letter of Aug. 17:

"We have a presentiment here that some extraordinary events will take place before long. The news from Italy is read as anxiously and is the subject of as strong comments as it is in Paris. Young Russia offers up the most ardent prayers for the success of Garibaldi. He alone occupies their thoughts, and is for that party an object almost of idolatry. The Government have no sympathy for Garibaldi. On the contrary, all their good wishes are for the King of Naples, whose present position causes them much uneasiness. If a serious conflict should arise in which England and France were seriously engaged, Russia would be anxious to give her alliance to the Power which would annul the treaty of Paris. The army has been maintained on such a footing for some time past as if the Russian Government were determined to take advantage of any event which may arise. For that purpose she has no occasion for resource to the conscription. She has still a reserve of 300,000 men.

Austria. Vienna, Monday evening General Benedek has arrived here.

The object of his journey is to request the Emperor to relieve him of his functions in Hungary, where his position has become untenable, on account of the continually increasing agitation in the country. Gen. Benedek is said to consider the wishes of his countrymen as legitimate, and to refuse to carry out any coercive measures against the national tendencies of the Hungarians.

A Vienna dispatch of August 20, says:

The seizure of very important, and at the same time very compromising papers by the Imperial police in Hungary and in Dalmatia, forms the principal topic of conversation here. The Austrian Government is now believed to have ascertained beyond doubt that Generals Klapka, Turr, Eber, and other expatriated Hungarian officers who are serving in the revolutionary army of Italy, will have placed at their disposition 10,000 volunteers, after he has dethroned the present dynasty of Naples and driven the Austrians from Venetia.

TWO DAYS LATER. The steamship Asia from Liverpool Sept. 1, and Queenstown 2d, arrived at New York 13th.

Naples was tranquil.

Garibaldi had quitted Calabria. His destination is unknown. It is reported that he had entered Monteleone.

Garibaldi's whole army had reached the main land.

A permanent French camp is to be established close to the Swiss and German frontiers.

The French Ambassador had obtained satisfaction from the Neapolitan government.

Queen Victoria's speech relative to Savoy, had created an impression in Paris.

The Paris Bourse is firmer.

The *Times* protests against Mr. Lindsay's mission to America.

The weather had been more favorable for crops.

LATER. The steamer Melita from Liverpool Sept. 5, was intercepted off Cape Race on the 14th.

The London *Observer* qualifies its statement that Mr. Lindsay visits America in an official capacity, and says his visit is private, but as one of the representatives of the shipping interest, he has consented to use his influence to induce the American government to negotiate for the adjustment of various shipping matters.

France. The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says France has just purchased 10 large steam transports in the United States.

Italy. Sardinia was about to interfere at Naples. It is reported that Gen'l Lamarmora was about leaving for Naples with 30,000 troops. His object being to prevent Naples from becoming a prey to anarchy in view of the fall of the Bourbon dynasty.

The province of Terra Delavoro had risen in insurrection. Bands of insurgents had united and were marching on Camp Basso.

It is rumored that the Cabinets of France and Turin have agreed to prevent any invasion of the States of the Church.

Austria. A revolutionary committee has been discovered at Verona, and the members arrested. The papers seized are said to throw a startling light on the proceedings of a neighboring power.

India and China. Bombay mails of August 8, and Hong Kong July 17, had reached England and will be dispatched by steamship Bremen which sails from Southampton for New York on the 5th.

The British forces in China were ready for an attack, but the French protested against commencing hostilities, on account of having lost all their harnesses by shipwrecks, and having 3000 less men than the British.

On the 22d of June, Lord Elgin induced Baron Gross to withdraw his protest and an attack was made immediately.

Latest. Liverpool, 5th. Confusion was increasing at Naples.

The Annexation Committee, on the 3d inst., received a communication from Garibaldi, announcing that as the country required a definite solution of present difficulties, he would be in Naples about the 8th, and in the name of Victor Emmanuel assume the Dictatorship of the two Sicilies.

Count Persigny has made another speech, giving the impression that Napoleon will do no more than maintain the Pope's throne in the Vatican, and not help Limeresiero to keep the Roman States.

THE FLOYD GUN. A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes from Old Point Comfort (Va.) that on Tuesday last the great "Floyd Gun" was fired for the first time:

"The first shell weighing 360 pounds was thrown fifteen hundred and forty yards at an angle of five degrees—and striking the sand, bounced seven hundred and fifty yards further. The charge of powder was twenty pounds. The second shell weighing 328 pounds was thrown something upwards of four miles on the water, at an angle of forty degrees and with a charge of twenty-five pounds of powder. The powder with which this gun is fired is in grains of about one inch cube. The report is not so loud as that made by the ten inch guns on the ramparts, but the whistling of the shell through the air is terrific. The shell thrown upon the water was forty-two seconds in the air before striking. The 'Floyd' Gun is pronounced a success, and there seems to be no doubt it will reach a range of six or eight miles. It weighs 49,099 lbs.—and cost in its casting $10,000.

HOW TO BECOME A GOOD HORSEMAN. "A knowing writer on this subject, in laying down rules for riding on horseback, gives the following advice: "Keep your head up, chin down, chest forward, shoulder back, elbows in, hands, down, back in, belly out, feet forward, thighs fixed, knees in, loins loose, seat firm, hands thighs, horse and rider well balanced, trot two hours every day without stirrups, and then time and perseverance may make you a good horseman."—*Scientific American.*

HYDROPHOBIA. Doctor Windship, of Roxbury, Mass., communicates the following account of a case of this terrible disease, of which one of his patients died recently in that town:

"Thomas Dascomb was bitten June 8th, by a favorite pointer. On the day following he sent for me, not as he expressed himself, that he had any idea that the dog was rabid, but because the region of the wound (the wrist) was painful. The dog, he said, was cross, the effect of a recent severe whipping, and had that very day bitten a young man who had previously inflicted punishment. The friends of Mr. Dascomb were very anxious to have the dog killed *immediately*. To this I remonstrated, unless he and his friends were fully satisfied that the dog was *not mad*, he and they might be in a fearful state of apprehension for a long period.

My advice to him was to put the dog in a secure place where he could have food and water passed to him without danger, and keep and watch him a sufficient length of time to be satisfied as to his freedom from hydrophobia. This course was adopted, but the place of confinement—a dark cellar—was improper, both in regard to the health of the animal and for means of convenient observation. Within ten days the dog died, and, as Mr. Dascomb said to me subsequently, he had no doubt from poison secretly administered, or else from the effect of the severe beating and subsequent cellar confinement.

The wounds upon his wrist healed gradually under the treatment indicated, and to he me expressed himself in no fear of hydrophobia.

On the 11th instant, at 6 A. M., about eight weeks subsequent to the day on which he was bitten, I was summoned to visit Mr. Dascomb. I found him upon the bed in a half reclining position, his eyes protuberant and glaring, countenance anxious, voice husky and tremulous, pulse one hundred and thirty, tongue dry, but not much furred. A first glance convinced me that patient's doom was sealed. To my inquiry respecting his case, he quickly pointed to the scar upon his left wrist, and said with emphasis, 'This, doctor, will end me.' I endeavored to modify his prediction by encouraging words and manner, and proceeded to interrogate him as to his symptoms. He stated that the previous night he felt some pain and stiffness in the wrist, and darting pains from the wound, extending up the arm to the chest. 'I have now also,' said he, 'a dizzy pain in the head, and, doctor, I have been perfectly unable to swallow since two o'clock this morning.'

Wishing to discover how far the existing symptoms as described by him might be ascribed to what is termed nervous excitement, the result of long apprehension, I said to him, 'My dear sir, I can hardly believe that you have really lost the ability to swallow. Supposing you should sit up in bed and take a little of this tea. Come now,' said I, 'sit up *and try with a will*, and I have no doubt but you will succeed.'

He did as I desired, seemed to summon all his resolution, and in quite an audible voice exclaimed, 'Now, doctor, give me the tea.' He received the cup, passed it rapidly to his lips, made a vigorous attempt to swallow, failed, the liquid was ejected, and he sank back exhausted.

I was now fully confirmed in my primary opinion, and this immediately I imparted to his family.

It seems unnecessary, and would be still more painful to the reader, to describe minutely the distressing characteristics of this awful malady. Let it suffice, then, to state that the progress of the disease was marked by the alternation of drowsiness, spasms, starting, shuddering at the sound or mention of liquids, frothy mucous expectoration, spasmodic groaning, not unlike the half-suppressed bark of a dog, traversing the bed upon the hands and knees, accompanied with a pawing motion of the hands at the bed-clothing, and hiding the face in them. The expression of his countenance was such as I have never witnessed before, nor can language portray.

On Sunday morning at half-past eleven, a violent convulsion occurred, which, at 12 M.—thirty-six hours from the primary attack—terminated in a happy release by death.

The treatment consisted mainly in administering anodynes by enema and subcutaneously, and with decided, although temporary relief. The smell, or sight, even, of ether or chloroform would instantly produce a spasm."

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	$6 00 to 8 00	Round Hog,	$7 00 to 8 00
Corn Meal,	1 00 to 1 10	Clear Salt Pork,	10 00 to 12 00
Rye Meal,	1 25 to 0 00	Mutton,	10 to 12
Wheat,	1 40 to 1 50	Spring Lambs,	6 to 9
Rye,	1 00 to 1 10	Turkeys,	10 to 12
Corn,	80 to 85	Chickens,	10 to 12
Beans,	1 00 to 1 50	Geese,	6 to 8
Oats,	37 to 40	Clover Seed,	
Potatoes, new,	30 to 40	Herdsgrass,—none.	
Dried Apples,	0 to 0	Red Top,	
Cooking "	20 to 25	Hay,	16 00 to 18 00
Winter "	00 to 0 00	Lime,	75 to 80
Butter,	18 to 20	Fleece Wool,	36 to 40
Cheese,	10 to 12	Pulled Wool,	32 to 35
Eggs,	12 to 14	Lamb Skins,	40 to 60
Lard,	14 to 16	Hides,	6 to 6½

FARMERS and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate somewhat nearly every day—in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in the market, and as we can only give the prices or Tuesday, due allowance must be made.

BRIGHTON MARKET....Sept. 13.

At market, 1500 Beeves, 375 Stores, 7000 Sheep, 640 Swine.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle.*—Extra, $0 00; first quality, 7 00, @ 7 25; second, $6 @ $6 50; third, 4 00 @ $5 00.

Working Oxen.—$75, $80, $90 @ $100.

Milch Cows.—$45 @ $47; common, $19 @ $20.

Veal Calves.—$3 @ $4.

Yearlings—none, two yrs. old 11 @ $12, three yrs. old $14 @ $15.

Hides.—6c @ 6½c ₱ lb. *Calf Skins.*—10½c. ₱ lb.

Sheep and Lambs.—$1, @ 1 50; extra $2, $3 00 @ $3,50.

Pelts.—50c @ $1,75 each.

Swine.—Stores, wholesale 7c; retail 7½ @ 7½c. Spring Pigs, 7½c; retail 7¾ @ 8c; fat hogs, undressed, none.

Beeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, together with the fifth quarter, or the hide and tallow, at the same price, at a shrinkage from live weight agreed on by the parties—varying from 28 to 34 per cent.

Remarks—The supply of Beef Cattle is quite large this week yet a few extra sold as high as $7 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Sheep and Swine remain about the same.

Total number of cars, 436.

Remarks—Market more active; sales quick at the above quotations. A few g od cattle sold as high as $7 87½ ₱ 100 lbs. Sheep and Lambs are dull and sell at 25c ₱ head lower than last week.

BOSTON MARKET....Sept. 15.

FLOUR.—Sales of common brands Western at $5 75; fancy brands at $6 @ 0 00; extras $6 25 @ 0 00 and superior at $6 75 @ $8 75 ₱ barrel. Southern is firm at $6 25 @ 6 75 for fancy; $6 75 @ 7 25 for extras; and $7 50 @ 9 50 for superior.

CORN.—Yellow, 75 @ 78; mixed 72 @ 74c ₱ bush.

OATS—Northern and Canada, 42 @ 45c ₱ bush.

RYE—78 @ 80c per bushel.

HAY—Eastern is in demand and has been sold at $21 @ $22 ₱ ton, cash.

NEW YORK MARKET....Sept. 17.

Flour market unsettled. Extra State declined 10 a 25 cents—sales 9,000 barrels. Superfine State 5,40 a 5,50; extra do. 5 60; round hoop Ohio 5.75 a 6 00; extra western 5,65 a 5,80. Southern has declined slightly—sales 1,000 barrels—mixed to good 6,10 a 6,10; fancy 6,20 a 7.75. Canada all qualities declined—sales 350 bbls—superfine 5.40 a 5,50; extra 5,80 a 7.50.

Wheat unsettled and a decline of 2 a 3—sales 90,000 bushels. Chicago Spring 1,20 a 1,22. Milwaukee Club 1,22 a 1,26; red winter western 1,30 a 1,33; white western 1,36 a 1,42.

Hunnewell's Tolu Anodyne and its position.

By comparison or analogies with which all questions are decided there are none more important than such as relate to diseases We claim that the effect of opium on the system is against all natural laws, and the witnesses of its results, both by patient and physician, if they will speak their mind, will justify the remark. In the use of opium (whose introduction is centuries inside of that of Cannabis) nearly the entire product is used for other than medicine. Let any person visit a hospital or sick room, and witness the state of patients under what is called *sleep* with the use of opium, or preparation of opium, and they will see that it is merely negative. It is nothing more or less than a torpid stupefaction, and of such nature that all disease is aggravated rather than cured, and the patient awakes from an unnatural rest, in a worse state than without the opium. Opium is also a violent constipator, producing indigestion and derangement of the bowels, like unnatural stimulants. The active principle of the Anodyne not only produces the most quiet, natural and refreshing rest, but allows nature under that actual state to come in and do her portion of the work, by giving what real sleep and real rest are intended for. It is also a tonic in effect, and does not disturb the natural action of the bowels. Therefore, wherever or for whatever opium was ever used, let the Anodyne take its place, and our declarations will, in all cases, be assented to by fair trial. Its present proprietary form is its protection, and let the proprietors be sustained by the acceptance of physician and patients, and much suffering will be prevented. For sale by all dealers. See advertisement and read pamphlets. 2m

CHOLERA!

PERRY DAVIS—SIR:—The benefits I have received from the use of your invaluable remedy, the Pain Killer, induces me to pen a word of praise for it. Experience has convinced me that for Headache, Indigestion, Pain in the Stomach, or any other part of the system, Severe Chills, Weariness, Common Colds, Hoarseness, *CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS*, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Toothache, &c., *there is nothing better than the Pain Killer.* I have also recovered from a severe attack of the Sick Headache, by using two teaspoonfuls, taken at thirty minutes interval, in a wine glass full of hot water. I am confident that, through the blessing of God, it saved me from the cholera during the summer of 1845. Travelling said heat, dust, toil, change of diet and constant exposure to an infected atmosphere, my system was daily predisposed to dysentery attacks, accompanied with pain, for which the Pain Killer was a *sover eign remedy*, one teaspoonful curing the worst case in an hour, or at the most, *half a day!* I have heard of many cases of Dysentery being cured by its use. Put in the teeth it would stop the toothache. Gratitude, and a desire for its general use has drawn from me this unsolicited testimony in its favor.

D. T. TAYLOR, Jr., Minister of the Gospel.

Sold by druggists, grocers, and all medicine dealers. 2w40

Bogle's Hair Dye and Wigs

☞ Are unapproached and unapproachable in their superior merits. Try the one! see the other! and be convinced. Private rooms for Dyeing Hair and fitting Wigs at BOGLE'S Hair work, Perfumery and Toilet Bazaar, 202 Washington street, Boston. 3m39

Bogle's Celebrated Hyperion Fluid

☞ Overtops everything as the greatest restorer and best dressing for the hair in the world. Ye who have been deceived by nostrums, try this and be convinced. IT NEVER FAILS. To be had at W. BOGLE'S Hair work, Perfumery and Toilet Store, 202, Washington street, Boston, and for sale everywhere. 3m39

MARRIED.

Augusta, Sept. 16th, by Rev. Mr. Ingraham, Thomas Rines to Abigail Chase.

Albion, Sept. 15th, by D. Bln Fuller, Esq., Daniel C. Libby to Sarah E. Perkins, both of Clinton.

Boston, Sept. 11th, Isaac S. Case of Philadelphia, to Hattie S. Abbott of Bangor.

Bristol, Lewis W. Lawler to Harriet M. Fuller.

Cumberland, Sept. 9th George H. Fuller of Portland, to Mrs. Martha A. Wilson; 11th, George L. Marston of Pownal, to Althea S. Wilson of Falmouth.

Dover, N. H., Albert E. Watson to Abby Mason, both of Biddeford.

Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 12th, James Olcott Brown of Portland, to Emily Kemble Oliver.

Northumberland, N. H., Sept. 13, Rev. S. Baker, Jr., of Upper Stillwater, to Isabella A. Ditson of Guildhall, Vt.

Portland, Sept. 13, Isaac N. Kent to Sarah S. Ellis, both of Bangor.

South Reading, Mass., Aug. 28th, Anthony W. Richardson of Waterville, to Lydia Frances Curtis.

DIED.

Albion, Sept. 15th, very suddenly, of heart disease, Benjamin Frost aged 40 years.

Bridgton, Sept. 5th, Persis F., wife of William Cash, 28.

Gray, Sept. 12th, Mary D., widow of the late Dr. A. K. P. Larrabee, and daughter of George and Hannah H. Perley, 32.

North Monmouth, Sept. 11th, John A. Tinkham, 45.

Portland, Sept. 13th, Matthias Libbey, 84; Frederick Parker, only child of David G. and the late Ann E. Drinkwater, 13 mths; Aaron Norton, 80; 11th, George, son of William and Frances Rose 2 yrs. 3 mths; 13th, Lucius L. Bancroft, 44; 16th, Joseph, son of Albion and Clara D. Sawyer, 14 mths; Wealthy J., wife of Joel Bibber, 51.

Standish, Sept. 1st, Rev. Asa Heath, 48

In China, Aug. 12, Elijah Varney, aged 55½ years.

MRS. C. VARIAN JAMES

Begs to announce that she will give a

GRAND CONCERT!

(ONE ONLY,)

AT MEONIAN HALL,

ON

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 24.

ASSISTED BY

MR. W. H. COOK of New York, the unrivalled Tenor, and

MR. E. HOFFMAN, Pianist.

Tickets 50 cents.

For sale at D. C. STANWOOD'S, E. FENNO'S, STANLEY HOUSE and at the Door.

Doors open at 7 1-4. Concert to commence at quarter to 8 o'clock.

PATTEN & AUSTIN'S

NEW CLOTHING HOUSE.

THE Subscribers have just returned from Boston with an immense display of

READY MADE CLOTHING

Consisting of

Overcoats, Frock Coats, Business Frocks and Sacks.

NEW STYLES OF PANTS.

NEW STYLES OF VESTS.

Black and Fancy Pants—Silk, Satin and Velvet Vests.

Also a very large stock of

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds and descriptions.

SHIRTS, COLLARS, CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, STOCKS, SILK AND WOOLEN UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS WHITE AND MIXED.

Also a large and well selected stock of

HATS AND CAPS, FALL STYLES

From the most celebrated manufactories of

BOSTON and NEW YORK.

CANES AND UMBRELLAS,

RUBBER GOODS,

Consisting of Coats, Leggings, Hats, Caps, &c., &c., all of which will be sold very cheap.

Particular attention paid to

CUSTOM WORK

which will be made and trimmed in the very best style of the trade, and *Warranted to fit.*

☞ *REMEMBER THE PLACE* ☜

One Door North of the Stanley House,

WATER STREET ..... Augusta,

3m40 PATTEN AND AUSTIN.

SHOW AND FAIR.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL SHOW AND FAIR of the Society will open in PORTLAND

On TUESDAY, the 25th inst.,

And continue the three following days.

The Grounds and Hall are ample for the occasion.

ON TUESDAY the Base Ball Clubs will compete.

ON WEDNESDAY, Trial of Strength for Oxen, Horses, &c.

ON THURSDAY, Trial of Speed for Trotting Horses; also Running Horses in the afternoon; Prizes $100, $50, $25—Open to all. Entrance $5.

ON FRIDAY, Grand Procession of Prize Animals; and in the afternoon Grand Trotting Contest.—Prizes $100, $50, $25. Also Sweepstakes for Pairs.

Goods must be entered on or before Saturday, 22d, and Stock by 10 o'clock on the day of opening. Passengers transferred on the Railroads at reduced rates. Stock and articles conveyed FREE by the P. S. & P. Railroad; Kenn. & Port. and Somerset & Kennebec; the other Roads will convey at HALF FARE.

Rule 16, as printed in the circular has been so amended as to allow animals that have received premiums at former exhibitions, to compete for premiums at this show provided they have changed hands and location.

The exhibition of *Agricultural Implements, Household and other Manufactures, Dairy Products, Fancy Articles, Machinery, &c.*, will be held in the SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT HALLS of the new city buildings.

☞ Farmers' meetings every evening for discussion.

edit40 E. HOLMES, SECRETARY.

BATES'

STUMP AND ROCK LIFTER.

SEVERAL months ago the *Maine Farmer* noticed a new Machine for pulling stumps and lifting rocks, invented by Mr. Caleb Bates, of Kingston, Mass.

Mr. THOMAS NEWCOMB of Kingston, having the right to make and sell the machine in the State of Maine, wishes to call the attention of farmers and others to its merits, among which are its **great power, simple construction, lightness to move from place to place, its durability and cheapness.** Three men can move it easily on the derrick; no team is required to work it.

The Machine is also made mounted on two wheels, so that when a rock or any other heavy body is raised from the ground it can be carried to any place required, by a team. The carriage is so constructed that the same machine may be used upon it that is used upon the derrick.

The price of the machine is:—On Derrick $50.00. On Wheels 180.00.

For information in regard to Town or County Rights, for circulars describing it or in ordering Machines, address

CHARLES C. NEWCOMB, Warren, Maine,

Where they are manufactured, or

40 THOMAS NEWCOMB, KINGSTON, MASS.

TO YOUNG MEN

SUFFERING from that dreadful scourge, SOLITARY VICE, and other indiscretions and indulgencies in youth, usually termed *Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.*, the consequence of which are, *Dizziness in the Head, Loss of Memory, Nocturnal Emission, Rashfulness and Love of Solitude, Depression of Spirits, Ringing in the Ears, Headache, &c.*

JUST PUBLISHED,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE AFFLICTED,

a pamphlet adapted to every individuals own private use, giving all the necessary information for the restoration of every sufferer to perfect health. By this work every one can prepare all the necessary remedies and without the expense attending quack books, medicine, instruments, &c.

To every young man this will be found invaluable, and all who value health should not be without it. Sent under seal on receipt of one dollar, by addressing

J. D. HIXON, Rockland, Me.

1w40*

Trees, Plants, Bulbs, &c.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

OFFER their very extensive catalogue to applicants who enclose stamps. *No traveling agents are employed.*

No. 1. Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Small Fruits. No. 2. Roses and Flowering Plants. No. 4. Wholesale Price list for Nurseries. No 5. Wholesale Vegetable and Tree Seeds. No 6. Descriptive Catalogue of Strawberries—100 varieties. No. 9. Bulbous Flowers, Pæonies, Dahlias, &c. No. 10. Wholesale of same. No. 13. Green House plants. No. 14. Grapes of 220 Native and 130 Foreign varieties. 40

Public Auction.

THE HOUSE situated near the railroad crossing of Water Street, known as the BLACK HOUSE, if not previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold at Auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 20th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. For particulars in regard to terms, &c., inquire of

J. L. HEATH.

Augusta, Sept. 17, 1860. 3w40

Bank of Winthrop.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Bank of Winthrop, will be holden at their Banking room, on MONDAY, the 8th day of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business that may come before them. D. STANLEY, CASHIER.

Winthrop, Sept. 17th. 1860. 3w40

Copartnership Notice.

MOSES S MAYHEW and ALBION P. CRAM have formed a copartnership under the name of

MAYHEW & CRAM,

for the purpose of doing a general retail goods and buying produce business in the store formerly occupied by M. S. MAYHEW, in Mt. Vernon Village. People are respectfully invited to favor us with their patronage. MAYHEW & CRAM.

Mt. Vernon, Sept. 4. 1860. 3w40

Farm for Sale.

IN THIS CITY, two miles from the village, on the river road, containing about SIXTY-FIVE acres of good land with buildings, an orchard, woodlot, and is well watered, and has on it an abundance of muck.

3w40 T. S. INGRAHAM.

Barley.

WANTED 100 BUSHELS BARLEY.

Hallowell, Sept. 15th, 1860. T. M. ANDREWS. 3w40*

Cider Mills.

PATENT CIDER MILLS furnished to order at manufacturer's prices. JOHN MEANS, Agent.

Augusta, Sept. 15, 1860. 6w40

Corn Shellers,

THE best in use, at manufacturers' prices.

38 JOHN MEANS, Agent.

Churns.

PATENT CYLINDER, and DASH, CHURNS.

36 JOHN MEANS, Agent.

HOLCOMB & CASWELL,

Successors to W. Joseph & Co.,

ARE now opening an entire new stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, &c.,

OF THE LATEST STYLES,

to which the attention of purchasers is invited. 38tf

IT IS THE TALK

AMONG THE

MOST DRESSY OF OUR CITY,

THAT A

FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM GARMENT

Cannot be obtained at any establishment in this vicinity

EXCEPT AT

DOLLIVER & OSBORNE'S.

THEY have an extensive assortment of CLOTHS, with TRIMMINGS to match, which they will make into clothes for you IN A STYLE THAT CANNOT BE EXCELLED IN BOSTON, and at a price that cannot be afforded by any other firm on the River. The reasons why they can do so, are: THEY ARE BOTH PRACTICAL TAILORS—they do the Cutting, the Buying, and the Selling, themselves—they have, besides, a choice stock of RICH GOODS; also the lower grades of Cloths, which it will be well for those in want of such to look at, as they sell them at cost to those wanting Garments cut.

A good assortment of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS constantly on hand, which will be sold very low.

Persons in want of anything usually kept at a first-class Clothing House, will do well to call at

DOLLIVER & OSBORNE'S,

(A few doors north of Stanley House,) WATER STREET.

Augusta, Feb. 23, 1860. 10

W. B. HUNT,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, LEATHER AND FINDINGS,

NO. 3 PHŒNIX BUILDINGS,

HAS constantly on hand a large assortment of Gents' and Ladies' Custom made work of all descriptions, also

SOLE LEATHER, GOAT AND KID SKINS, AND SHOE KIT.

ALSO

The exclusive right of Kennebec County of LYMAN'S METALLIC SOLES for Gents' and Ladies' Water Proof Boots and Shoes.

Private rights for sale together with Metallic Soles ready cut and prepared two doors SOUTH OF POST OFFICE.

51 W. B. HUNT.

M. & C. R. WELLS!

NO 6, BRIDGE'S BLOCK,

HAVE on hand an extensive assortment of PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Mahogany and Black Walnut Sofas, Side and Corner What-nots, Teapoys, Toilet and Common Pine Tables, Spring Beds, Mattresses, Feathers, Looking Glasses, Black Walnut and Birch Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Mahogany and Pine Bureaus, Mahogany, Walnut and Marble top Centre Tables, Rocking Chairs, Sinks and Wash Stands, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, Parlor Chairs, Settee Cradles, Picture Frames, Sleds, and *all articles* in the *Furniture line.*

Also constantly on hand a large number of READY MADE COFFINS.

Mahogany, Black Walnut, Birch and Pine, finished up in the best manner.

☞ Coffin Plates furnished at short notice.

Augusta, Jan. 2d, 1860. 3tf

CRANBERRY CULTURE.

THE Subscriber has issued a circular on the Cranberry and its culture, and will forward by mail a copy to any one sending a stamp to pre-pay postage. He has the plants for sale suitable for moist, wet or dry soils, and will send them in a fresh state to all parts of the United States, well packed, and will warrant their safe arrival in good order.

P. S.—I presume it is well-known that I was the first that ever

The Muse.

THE NORSEMAN.

A swarthy strength with face of light;
As dark sword-iron is beaten bright;
A brave, frank look, with health aglow,
Bonny blue eyes and open brow;
His friend he welcomes, heart-in-hand,
But foot to foot his foes must stand;
A Man who will face, to his last breath,
The sternest facts of life and death;
This is the brave old Norseman.

The wild wave motion weird and strange
Rocks in him! seaward he must range;
His life is just a mighty lust
To wear away with use, not rust!
Tho' bitter, wintry cold the storm,
The fire within him keeps him warm:
Kings quiver at his flag unfurled,
The Sea-King's master of the world!
And conquering rides the Norseman.

He hides at heart of his rough life
A world of sweetness for the wife;
From his rude breast a babe may press
Soft milk of human tenderness,—
Makes his eyes water, his heart dance,
And sunrise in his countenance:
In merry mood his ale he quaffs
By firelight, and his jolly heart laughs;
The blythe great hearted Norseman.

But when the Battle Trumpet rings,
His soul's a war-horse clad with wings!
He drinks delight in with the breath
Of Battle and the dust of death:
The Axes redden; spring the sparks;
Blood-radiant grow the gray mail-sarks;
Such blows might better, as they fell,
Heaven's gates, or burst the booms of hell!
So fights the fearless Norseman.

The Norseman's king must stand up tall,
If he would be heard over all;
Mainmast of Battle! when the plain
Is miery red with bloody rain!
And grip his weapon for the fight,
Until his knuckles all grow white;
Their banner staff he bears is best
If double handful for the rest:
When "follow me" cries the Norseman.

Valiant and true, as Sagas tell,
The Norseman hated lies like hell;
Hardy from cradle to the grave,
'Twas their religion to be brave:
Great, silent fighting men, whose words
Were few, soon said, and out with Swords!
One saw his heart out from his side
Living, and smiled; and smiling, died:
The unconquerable Norseman.

They swam the flood; they strode in flame;
Nor quailed when the Valkyrie came
To kiss the chosen, for her charms,
With "Rest my Hero, in mine arms."
Their spirits thro, a grim wide wound,
The Norse door-way to heaven found;
And borne upon the battle blast,
Into the hall of Heroes passed:
And there was crowned the Norseman.

The Norseman wrestled with old Rome,
For Freedom in our Island Home;
He taught us how to ride the sea
With hempen bridle, horse of tree;
The Norseman stood with Robin Hood
By Freedom in the merry green wood,
When William ruled the English land
With cruel heart and bloody hand.
For Freedom fights the Norseman.

Still in our race the Norse king reigns;
His best blood beats along our veins;
With his old glory we can glow,
And surely tell where he could row:
Is danger stirring? from its sleep
Our War-dog wakes his watch to keep,
Stands with our Banner over him,
True as of old and stern and grim!
Come on, you'll find the Norseman.

When swords are gleaming you shall see
The Norseman's face flash gloriously,
With look that makes the foeman reel;
His mirror from of old was steel!
And still he wields, in Battle's hour,
The old Thor's hammer of Norse power;
Strikes with a desperate arm of might,
And at the last tug turns the fight:
For never yields the Norseman.

The Story Teller.

THE CLONMEL TRAGEDY.

A TRUE STORY.

"We see the ground whereon those woes do lie.
But the true ground of all these piteous woes
We cannot without circumstance descry."
—*Romeo and Juliet.*

Of the character and nature of Irish murder we have many essays written, and manifold are the leading articles in the *Times* especially, and in other publications occasionally, denouncing it, commenting on its horrors, and dilating upon the extensive agency in organizing crime which exists in the country where it is dominant. I would address myself to those who read these talented and gifted productions, who weigh the cogency of their arguments, and who accede to the truth of their corollaries. I would solicit their attention to the details of a fact which came before my own notice, and which lives in my memory recorded as one of those incidents which time, changes of scene, or events of more importance intervening, could never serve to obliterate from it. It is not the narrative of deeds which were the impassioned result of an injured and infuriated tenant being goaded to frenzy by a cruel and tyrannizing landlord; it is not the story of the effect which designing and delusive priest-craft had produced by working on the impulsive passions of men who were sunk in barbaric ignorance or brutalizing superstition; it is the "round unvarnished tale," treating of what happened subsequent to an event of a common-place kind. It was very many years ago that I was stationed with my regiment in the town of Clonmel, in Ireland. Of all the young officers which then belonged to the corps, there was not one, in personal appearance, talent or gayety of manner, could match with the youthful Frederick Clany. His fortune was ample; and his liveliness of temper, undaunted spirit and pleasantry, rendered him an universal favorite with his brother officers, and a guest whose society was much courted by all the gentry with whom he came in contact. In stature he was above the middle height, and his frame was both athletic and graceful. At the period I speak of his age was twenty-two, and there were few indeed who could excel him in feats of agility and strength; his countenance had the promise of openness and generosity, that ruddy hue of health and glow of youthful exuberance of spirit, and that faultless symmetry of features, which tended to prepossess the minds of all that he was thrown in company with—most especially the fair sex—and to elicit the truth so often advanced by many writers, that a "good face is a good letter of introduction." I can fancy him now before me, his jocund laugh, his ready wit, his prompt and energetic language, his facility of investing all subjects, whether refined or sportsmanlike, whether of the school or of the stable, whether intellectual or material, with the interest which passion and earnestness can give them. Could it, then, be a matter of surprise that such a being should succeed in winning the affections of a young and artless female? Of all the temptations which the tempter has arrayed as the most fascinating lure to lead the sanguine temperament to sin and to trangression, love presents the most engaging appearance; of all the charms that fancy could present to the gay and ardent temperament, the presence of beauty was the most powerful to influence the taste and to control the actions.

There was a young female, a Quakeress, who resided in the town, at the house of her father, and, as is usual with the persons of that persuasion, he was engaged in business. His shop was the usual resort for purchasers of haberdashery and fancy articles; it was much frequented, and the officers, amongst others, used to go thither, as well from idleness as from the attraction which the graces of the young person who presided at the counter presented—and she was one of the fairest and loveliest specimens of youth and beauty of the age of eighteen that it was possible to conceive—her figure tall, her features of Grecian mould, her face of a softness congenial to the choicest of Guido's colorings; in look, voice, manner and deportment, she would have well become the scenes allotted for ladies in the highest rank of life, and her mild hazel eyes of bewitching innocence in their expression, could make one forget all the circumstances of her situation, and imagine that he was in the presence of a being whose sphere was to adorn the drawing-room, or move the "cynosure of many eyes" in the brilliant assembly. The extreme neatness and simplicity of the costume which is peculiar to her sect, contributed to render more engaging the characteristics of beauty which nature had endowed her with; and amongst all the females which met the admiring glances of the young and gay in the neighborhood, there certainly was none who shared them so largely as the fair Emilia Graves, and her education seemed far superior to what one would expect from the daughter of a quaker in a provincial town.

To those who are unacquainted with the style of locality which comprises the idea of an Irish town, it may be necessary to say that the ruin, the dilapidation, the dirt, the poverty of the houses, the destitution, the haggard and reckless appearance of the half-naked inhabitants of its lower orders, and the uncouth and half-savage appearance of the *soi-disant* gentry, or squireens, were much more striking, and much more unmixed with the leaven of English refinement and English usuages at the period that I speak of than they are now. At the time I speak of, Clonmel was not an exception to the general rule, which set down the provincial towns in that country as wretched in almost every respect, and devoid of all that could contribute to render them the agreeable residence of the gentry, or the home of the respectable. The neighborhood had its pleasant walks and romantic localities, and some of these quite realized the idea of what I have heard expressed with regard to Irish scenery as contrasted with English, the outline of it being bolder and more romantic when viewed as a landscape at a distance, but much less pleasing in detail than English scenery is found to be. Of the walks, I think that by the river Suir was the pleasantest, and afforded the most agreeable views and greatest variety. The paths, lying close by its deep and broad waters, are wide, and extend in an interrupted course north and south. From Clonmel to Carrick-on-Suir, a distance of ten miles, the way is beautifully diversified by high and low lands, villas, cottages, and forest scenery, and mountains in the distance, and the bank of the river forms a margin wide enough for many horsemen to ride abreast on it. By these banks a retirement much more pleasing than any pleasure which is to be found in scenes of "painted pomp," can be easily procured by following the winding of the stream for a short distance from the town of Clonmel.

Very shortly after Frederick's arrival, his notice was arrested by the appearance of the fair Quakeress. Very many were the occasions that he passed and looked in, without further ostensible object than the purchase of what the shop afforded. Very frequent was their conversation on matters on which their mutual positions rendered unimportant—and apparently on most common-place subjects—previous to his taking an opportunity of showing the interest which she excited in his mind. Many and many times repeated also was this before she even appeared to notice it, more than as the light ebullition of a young and impetuous mind, or the casual display of a thoughtless and mirth-loving spirit. But the plain spoken and homely nature of the language which those professing her creed were in the habit of using, led her to lend easy and confiding credence to any declaration which assumed the appearance of sincerity, and her mind had never been initiated into the artificial and deceitful plausibility which those long habituated to the ways of the world are so well aware of; so, when he told her so often that he felt an interest in her welfare, that he loved her, and cared for nothing but her, she began at last to suppose that these protestations were only preliminaries to his more serious intentions, and to flatter herself with a belief that he who talked so much of her welfare would eventually take the honorable steps to insure it. From listening to approving, from allowing of private conversation to scantioning private interview, the gradations proceeded in a way most dangerous to the hopes and the prospects of a girl professing strict propriety; and she, unconsciously as it were, was dragged into a surreptitious compromise which at first she would have looked upon with horror, but eventually she was tempted to disregard. But further than the lightness of behavior of granting a stolen interview to one whom she fully believed was about to declare himself more openly, no individual has ever laid to her charge and no breath of disparagement to her virtue has ever ventured to mingle with the mention of her name. After some time their acquaintance had become, from his frequent visits, so intimate, that he used to visit in the evenings at her house, and converse with her family. These visits were, however, short, and evidently meant by him as a blind to lull her suspicions, and to induce her sister to believe all was going on honorably and favorably to her interests. They were also studiously timed, so as to take place when her father was away from home. That his conversation and his manners should have been highly interesting to her, and that her love had become of the strongest character, no one could possibly doubt, and it was, accordingly, no matter of surprise that after a process of time he induced her to allow of their meeting together unknown to others, to walk by any of the roads where they might be likely to remain most unobserved. The road by the river Suir was selected as a place the most favorable for those interviews, and many autumn evenings used they to walk there, and to converse on the many subjects which his art of pleasing, or his talent of making himself interesting to fair listeners, rendered so easy and familiar to him. At first, the long evenings, of autumn rendered those walks a much less formidable occurrence to a young female than a nocturnal ramble would be, but as the season advanced and the nights fell early, the necessity of meeting him at hours which would have quite appalled her even to have entertained a thought of, was urged by him, and at last consented to reluctantly by her, and eventually many nights in the week he used to repair to the bridge which lies at one entrance to the walk leading from Clonmel onward to Carrick-on-Suir, and she wrapped up in her cloak and shawl, used to be also sure to join him there. As her sister was her confidante and her attendant as far as the bridge, her progress out of the town did not alarm the suspicion of any of her friends who resided there; but after their separation, and her joining him for their ramble together, some young men belonging to the town were frequently observed by him to make their appearance suddenly from some turn of the roads which branched from the river-side, or sometimes from the fields on the side of the country which they passed as they proceeded down the course of the road leading to Carrick.

Had this occurrence taken place only once or twice it would not have caused them any disturbance; but the frequency of the interruption, and the circumstances of the parties who caused it followed him and Miss Graves at some little distance as they pursued their walk, irritated and annoyed him excessively, and caused her great uneasiness. Who the parties were, what their object, and why they dogged him in this disagreeable and unmanly manner, he was totally unable to find out and she was equally in the dark on the subject. It might have been that the men were in hopes that he would propitiate them by giving them some douceur to insure their permitting him and his companion to proceed unobserved; or it might have been, though not probable, that some jealous admirer of the lady had watched the progress of their intercourse and taken steps to molest the privacy of their meeting though he could not prevent its occurrence. From those who were her well-wishers, such conduct could never have risen; and from any enemy of his, the secret, the dishonest breaking in upon his path, was so contemptible and hateful, that few could wonder at his rage in finding himself so frequently and so unpleasantly harrassed. Of any feeling bordering on emnity which could exist between her and any inhabitant of the town, she was totally unconscious. But, notwithstanding all this, very seldom indeed did they proceed on their walk without encountering the appearance of some of these young people. At length he was so far exasperated with their conduct that he resolved to inflict a corporal punishment upon the first intruder who should make his appearance; and previous to his leaving his quarters for the intention of joining Miss Graves, he one evening armed himself with a cudgel, for the purpose of putting this design into execution. He was not at all the sort of person who pursues the path of pleasure in secret, and prudentially avoids the publicity which sometimes is fatal to the object he wishes to attain; he, on the contrary, with a confidence of spirit and buoyancy of mind congenial to ardent temperaments, and common to those possessed of peculiarly fine personal appearance was frequently in the habit of alluding to his pursuits and contemplated exploits, and he often mentioned to his young friends—the officers of the regiment he belonged to—the various circumstances attending this affair. He told them of the annoyance he experienced from the unknown parties, and from one of them he borrowed the stick with which he was armed on the occasion I speak of. His air, his manner, his attitude, the confident words, the oaths, the exposition of his disgust at the baseness, the meanness, the cowardice of the parties who thus dogged him, and his frequent reiteration of the assertion that he would treat them as they deserved, are now as vividly impressed on my mind as though had appeared before my view yesterday. I do not coin it from my fancy it passed before my eyes. What morals, what lessons, what warnings do the numerous events which we meet with in our career through life afford to point us to what Scripture and truth inculcate as errors and snares to be avoided, and delusions of Satan to be shunned! If we would look around us, or recollect what has passed to our knowledge, there is much, very much, to corroborate the truth, "Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth." And many are the instances of a headlong course of vice being arrested by Him who holds the weaving of our earthly thread of life at His own disposal, and whose almighty decree oft-times wills it that

"——our pleasant vices
Make instruments to scourge us."

He proceeded then, in the highest zest of good spirits, to the appointment which he had made to meet the young lady at the bridge. On his approach, she, according to her custom, parted from her sister and joined him, Her only sister was her sole friend and counsellor. She had not trusted to her mother early in the transaction, and was, consequently, deprived of the comfort which the admonition and guidance of one more elderly and nearly allied to her could have at first given her. Afterwards, as the matter began to be more serious, shame prevented her from opening her heart to her mother, and thus the first step of transgression led to consequences which she never could have contemplated. Under pretence of visiting a relative, her sister and herself used to leave the paternal roof, and the interview which took place between her and young Mr. Clany did not ever last very long; but while they were together, her sister used to go to the house of their relative, and return from thence in time to meet her at the bridge after her walk, and then would accompany her home. Such was the usual order of the interview. But, on the night that I speak of, when he left the barracks and met her at the bridge, he was surprised to find her alone. They joined company, and proceeded on the walk down the river Suir, leading towards Carrick. They did not speak much for the first hundred yards, but when they found themselves in a part that was not overlooked, and where they could converse unobserved, he paused and turned to the figure which was beside him. He found she was in tears. On his asking her what grieved her, it was long before she founds words to answer him. She shed floods of tears, she buried her face in her handkershief and seemed as if it was impossible for her to find comfort. At last she spoke. She addressed him in a mournful entreating him to recollect the time, the situation, and the circumstances under which she first met him; the hopes that she entertained of his acting so that she might be placed in a situation not to to be spurned and slighted by her friends; the cruel shock that his long delay of declaring himself had given to her feelings; and many more expostulations and expressions of grief she used, but ended by saying that it was the last, positively the last, time that she could ever consent to be in his society until he spoke seriously to her friends, and that now their intercourse had proceeded so far that her sister had told her that she would not any longer allow herself to be her associate in those excursions from home, and that she fully intended to inform their parents of all that had passed between him and her that had come to her knowledge.

When the weeping girl, in her heart stricken accents, implored and appealed to him to show that he was indeed friendly and honorably disposed, by relieving her of a doubt more bitter than any actual pain could be to her—namely, the doubt of whether his affection was real or feigned—whether he wished to make her honorably regarded or slighted and scorned by the world—whilst she was conversing they walked onwards and arrived at a part of the road where there is a lane branching outwards from the river. But there was a high bank between the road and country, and on the other side of this bank her sister had walked unperceived, and overheard what passed between them. On their arrival at the turn of the lane, her sister hurried homewards by the way she came, and did not wait to hear more, nor yet stay at the bridge for her return, alas! The next day neither did her friends see or hear more intelligence of Miss Graves, or the officers of the regiment gain any information in answer to their inquireis for Mr. Clany. Many and various were the rumors: her family supposed that they had eloped. The roads, the different stage-coach offices, the drivers of cars, and the police—all these were resorted to and those examined; but no trace, no news, no clue to lead to the truth of what had become of the youthful couple. It was, however, so far evident that they had not taken their departure in any vehicle from the town, but it was barely possible that they might have walked to some distance and engaged some driver, by a large reward, to take them up and drive to some place where they might find some public conveyance. However, no pains were spared to make the inquiry effective.—The officer in command wrote to the persons in the stage-coach offices in the several towns of the neighborhood, detailing the descriptions of both, and the circumstances attending their absence. The police repaired to the river-side and searched eagerly to find, by the trace of footsteps or by any marks that could show themselves, as to what could have taken place on the spot where they were last seen. One of the policemen found a hat near the road or lane which branched off from the river-side, and proceeded with it to the barracks. On this the supposition immediately suggested itself that some struggle had taken place between some party unknown and Mr. Clany, and that the hat had fallen off and the unfortunate young man been thrown into the river. On further inquiry, the hat was identified by a hatter in the town as one which had been purchased by the young officer. After this, the excitement that ensued was immense. The officer in command wrote to the friends of Mr. Clany, informing them of the mysterious and unfortunate transaction, and all the officers of the regiment agreed upon giving a large reward to any person who could give effective information relative to it.

The feeling that prevailed amongst the soldiers was so strong against the inhabitants of the town that, after about a week, the authorities of the district judged it proper to remove the regiment to a distant quarter. But, previously, the commanding officer had put Mr. Clany's friends in possession of all the facts that could be elicited, and submitted to their choice whether he should then have the river dragged, or wait until the arrival of some responsible friend of his to superintend the mournful task. Mr. Clany's brother wrote to say that he would forthwith take his departure for Clonmel. He went, but did not reach the town till after the regiment had left it. Taking into consideration the interest created by the mysterious event, and also the great likelihood of animosity ensuing in consequence of it, between the military and the civilians of the town, it was no matter of surprise that the general of the district should advise the removal of the regiment.

When the brother of Mr. Clany arrived, he first hired men, under the superintendence of the police magistrates, to drag the river in the vicinity of the spot where the hat was found. It was well that during this anxious and dreadful process, there were not present any of the soldiers who had served under the command of the young officer. This additional stimulus to the excited feelings which moved all of them, would, doubtless, have been productive of the most serious consequences to the peace of the town, and would, probably have caused bloodshed; for there was something of so harrowing a nature in the doubt and anxiety which dwelt in the minds of all those who superintended the fearful task, that the effect which its operation might work in acting upon igorant and passionate young men might have been appalling. After several hours' labor in the deep and fast-flowing waters of the Suir, the dragsmen struck upon a body that was lying still at the bottom of the river, about two hundred yards from the place where the hat was found, and a short way from the shore. They drew it up. There was now no doubt. It was the corpse of the unfortunate young man—poor Frederick Clany. His countenance was quite serene; his clothes were not in any way displaced; his face or body bore no mark of violence. He had been lying, probably, in that position and place for several days, and no sign of decomposition had ensued. The frame, the stature, the features, were all exhibiting the finest symmetry of the human figure. The youthful spirit cut short in its very spring-time of fervent energy! The wild exuberance of temperament extinguished in the very heyday of youthful joyousness! The pale, cold corpse, all that remained to remind those that knew him of the frail tenure which binds the leashold of our mortal existence, the miserably poor hope of happiness which dazzles before the eye of the world's votaries! But only half of the sad catastrophe which had befallen the youthful pair, had, as yet, been disclosed, and the friends of the young lady, as well as the elder Mr. Clany, remained still at the riverside, and renewed their injunctions to the dragmen to continue their search, when, after the lapse of half an hour, about fifty yards from where the officer's body was found, the men succeeded in lighting upon the lady's. It was raised up. The same peaceful, calm, beautiful repose which marked the character of her countenance when living was sat and fixed upon her features in death.

"In life itself she was so still and fair,
That death with gentler aspect withered there."

It was truly touching. But the sad consolation still showed itself to her friends, that no violence of any kind could have been used before throwing her into the river, and that the fiends in human shape, who were the perpetrators of this diabolical deed, had inflicted no previous torture before they executed their inhuman purpose. But the horrid mystery of the story of how the transaction occurred—the veil of concealment which never to this day has been lifted—envelops the strange transaction in such a shroud of horror, that I know not if any occurrence, whether foreign or domestic, that ever was recorded, seemed to bear more the impress of atrocity, or to mark more the detestable treachery which characterizes the course of murderous deeds in Ireland than this. Little more remains to be added.

When the coroner's inquest sat on the bodies, as if to increase the doubt of what could possibly be the cause of their dreadful and sudden murder, one of the servants of the deceased officer deposed that his master was so perfect a swimmer, that on one occasion, in one of the lakes near Athlone, in Ireland, on a moonlight night in summer, he had jumped from on board a boat in which he and a brother officer and the servant had been seated, and from which they had been fishing, and had swam across the lake, in his clothes, to the opposite shore. This occurred only about a year before, and argued strongly that, had it merely happened that she had fallen in, with his expert swimming and strength, he would have soon seized her and drawn her in safety to shore. But no; the monster of monsters who enacted the tragedy must have first stunned him, and then, after the body had been thrown in, the rest of the heart-rending act could have been easily carried into execution. There was no house, cottage, or tenement near enough to the probable scene of this dreadful drama for any of its inmates to hear either cries or noise of any kind.

When his boxes and papers were examined by his brother, many letters and notes from the lovely girl attested the interest of the attachment which existed between them. His tomb lies in the small church of Clomel, and near it the tomb of the unfortunate but innocent partner of his fate.

THE WESTMINSTER CLOCK. The new clock on Westminster Abbey, in London, cost the English Government the enormous sum of £22,000. The London *Builder* says, "the expenditure upon this work is enormous, and without considering the future cost of cleansing and necessary repairs, the interest at five per cent. on the present outlay would amount to upward of £1100 per annum. This, irrespective of maintenance and attendance, is no matter for mirth, but would less require notice were it not a type of the mode in which the public money is expended."

THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

At the celebration of the Battle of Lake Erie on the 10th inst., at Cleveland, Ohio, Dr. Usher Parsons one of the survivors was present, and gave the following account of the memorable engagement.

Prior to the 10th of September, 1812, the United squadron on this lake, commanded by Commodore Perry, anchored in Put-in-bay, which is formed by a cluster of islands fifty miles from this place. The enemy were in the port of Malden, forty miles further distant, preparing to meet and give us battle.

Our crews were reduced in number of men by a prevailing fever, which induced General Harrison to send us thirty-six volunteers from his army. Some of these still live, and are here present.

Early in the morning of the 10th, a cry came from masthead, *Sail, ho!* All hands sprang from their hammocks, and ere they could dress and reach the deck, six-sail, were announced. Signal was made to the squadron, "*enemy in sight*," "*get under way*," and soon the hoarse sound of trumpets, and shrill pipe of boatswains, resounded throughout the fleet, with "*All hands up anchor, ahoy!*" After some detention by adverse winds, we cleared the islands, and directed our course toward the enemy, distant at ten o'clock about five miles.

The American squadron consisted of nine vessels carrying 54 guns and 400 men, and the British of six vessels carrying 63 guns and 511 men. The line of battle was arranged with the Scorpion and Ariel ahead, followed by the flagship Lawrence, Caledonia, Niagara, and four small vessels, and they were ordered to keep within half a cable's length of each other. By this arrangement it was understood that the Lawrence should fight the flagship Detroit, Commodore against Commodore, the Caledonia the Lady Provost, the Niagara the Queen, and the four small vessels astern attack the Hunter and Littlebelt. The Scorpion and Ariel were to support the Lawrence and fight the Chippewa, the head vessel of the British line.

The Commodore now produced the burgee or fighting flag, hitherto concealed in the ship. It was inscribed with large white letters on a blue ground, legible throughout the squadron, "*Don't give up the ship*," the last words of the expiring Lawrence, and now to be hoisted at the masthead of the ship bearing his name. The Commodore made a spirited appeal to the crew, and up went the flag to the fore royal amid hearty cheers, repeated throughout the squadron, and the drums and fifes struck up the thrilling call, "*All hands to quarters.*"

Every preparation being made and every man at his station, a profound silence reigned for more than an hour—the most trying part of the whole scene. The two squadrons moved on in their respective lines, gradually approximating till a quarter before 12, when the awful stillness and suspense were relieved by a shot aimed at the Lawrence from the Detroit, about one mile distant. Perry signaled to the squadron to make more sail and come into close action, at the same time pressing forward the Lawrence to within canister distance of the Detroit, and then pouring upon her a rapid and destructive fire.

The Caledonia followed the Lawrence in gallant style, and maintained her position nobly. The Scorpion and Ariel being small, attracted less firing from the enemy, whilst their large guns, in constant play, did great execution. The Niagara failing to grapple her antagonist, the Queen, the latter vessel shot ahead and joined the Detroit in firing upon the Lawrence, and finally made a complete wreck of her. Fortunately, however, Perry had escaped injury, and stepping into a boat, he ordered the fighting flag to be brought to him, and then pushed off to the Niagara, which had by this time come up nearly abreast of the Lawrence, but further from her than the enemy's flag-ship Detroit was on the opposite side. Perry reached her deck, exposed on his way to balls and musketry, unscathed. He found her a fresh ship, with only two or three persons injured, and every cannon in working order.

Her commander resigned the deck to him and hastened to press forward the four small vessels that were astern, which were dull sailers, and with the utmost exertion of their crews were unable to keep up in the place assigned them in the line. The Lawrence now lagged behind, and hauled down her flag in token of surrender, which drew forth boisterous cheers on board the enemy's ships. But Perry immediately changed the course of the Niagara from the one in which she was steering, making nearly a right angle, and crossing ahead of the Lawrence, bore down, head foremost, to the enemy's line, determined to break through it and take a raking position.

The Detroit attempted to turn so as to keep her broadside to the Niagara, and avoid being raked. But in doing this, she fell against the Queen and got entangled in her rigging, and thus were exposed both British ships to a raking and destructive fire from the Niagara; whilst heavy blows were received from the small vessels astern, which had by this time come up within good distance for effective shots, and the two ships were unable to fire in return. Their commanders were thus compelled to haul down their colors in token of submission, or sink. Perry then shot ahead to the Lady Provost, which having been crippled in her rudder, had drifted out of her place in the line to the leeward, and was pressing forward toward the head of the British line, to support the two ships. One broadside from the Niagara silenced her battery. The Hunter next hauled down her flag, and the two smaller vessels, in attempting to escape, were overtaken by the Scorpion and Tripp, and thus ended the action after three o'clock.

Let us now advert for a moment to the scene exhibited in the Lawrence, of which I was an eye witness. The wounded began to come down before she opened her fire. Soon, however, the storm of battle burst forth in deafening thunders of our own broadsides, in the crash of balls dashing through our timbers and bulwarks, and in the shrieks of the wounded. These were brought down for aid faster than I could attend to them, further than to stay the bleeding or to support shattered limbs with splints, and pass them forward on the berth deck. In less than two hours few men were left on deck in working order, and the six men stationed with me at first to assist in moving the wounded, were called away, one by one, to work the guns, and even some of the wounded themselves crawled back to the deck to lend a feeble hand in pulling at the last guns.

At this time the surgeon's room presented a scene truly horrible. There lay the lifeless bodies of midshipman Lamb and of Charles Pohig, both killed in the surgeon's room, after having their wounds dressed. Lamb had hardly left my hands when a cannon ball struck him in the side, dashing him against the wall, and cutting his body nearly in twain. Lieutenant Brooks, the son of the Governor of Massachusetts, an elegant and accomplished officer, lay with his hip mashed by a cannon ball, of which he died before the battle closed. Hambleton, the intimate friend of Perry, lay bleeding, his shoulder being broken. Claxton, a promising officer, lay with shoulder and arm shot away, and doomed soon to die, and several others, with limbs crushed and flesh lacerated, all lay weltering in their blood, and writhing in agony, and calling for cold water to relieve the sense of faintness.

Whilst I was intent upon stopping the flow of blood, a new visitor came from the deck, reporting that the Commodore had gone to the Niagara, and that our own ship, unable to fight longer, was hauling down her colors. This added wailings of despair to the groans of the wounded. Death or Dartmoor prison seemed inevitable, and some were clamorous for sinking the ship and all going down together. But in a few minutes more a cry came from the deck that "the ship has struck!" I leaped upon the deck, calling out, "what ship has struck?" and saw the Detroit's flag actually hauled down, and the Queen's flag coming down. It was enough! The day was decided!! the enemy beaten!!! and I rushed back to the wounded, shouting victory!!

Perry forthwith dispatched two messages to Harrison and to the Secretary of the Navy, remarkable for their pith and brevity. To Harrison he says, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours, two ships, two brigs, one sloop and one schooner;" to the Secretary, "It has pleased the Almighty to give to the arms of the United States a signal victory over their enemies on this lake. The British squadron, consisting of two ships, two brigs, one sloop and one schooner, have this moment surrendered to the force under my command, after a sharp conflict."

The proud, though painful duty of taking possession of the conquered ships, was now performed. The Detroit was nearly dismantled, and the destruction and carnage had been dreadful. The Queen was in a condition little better. Every commander and second in command, says Barclay in his official report, was either killed or wounded.

The whole number killed in the British fleet was forty-one, and of wounded ninety-four. In the American fleet, twenty-seven killed and ninety-six wounded. Of the twenty-seven killed, twenty-two were on board the Lawrence; and of the ninety-six wounded, sixty-one were on board the same ship, making eighty-three killed and wounded out of 101 reported fit for duty in the Lawrence on the morning of the battle. On board the Niagara were two killed and twenty-three wounded, making twenty-five, and of these twenty-two were killed or wounded after Perry had command of her.

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HUNNEWELL'S UNIVERSAL
COUGH REMEDY
For all Throat and Lung Complaints, from Common Coughs to Actual Consumption.
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The Natural and Sure Remedy for all
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LOSS OF SLEEP.

The Tolu Anodyne, though containing not a particle of Opium, produces all the requirements of, and may be used in all cases wherever Opium was used without producing anything but Coma, and leaving the patient in a perfectly natural state.

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of very valuable farming land in the town of Bradford, in the County of Penobscot. This town contains about 1500 inhabitants, and is one of the best in the county. It is but 20 miles from Bangor, contains a large tannery, several mills, and is in a very flourishing condition, agriculturally.

The quality of the soil, and the prices and terms of sale offer great inducements to persons in search of good lands for farming. Information may be had from me or from Spencer Arnold, Esq., at Bradford.
Augusta, Jan. 27, 1860. BENJ. A. G. FULLER. 7tf

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HAVE commenced again in their new shop, Moor's Building Waterville, with a new set of the latest and most improved machinery for the manufacture of the above named articles. All kinds of
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THESE POWERFUL SCREWS bring out a third more juice than portable presses. Made by
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A call from all, respectfully solicited.
Augusta, April, 1860. JOHN G. ADAMS. 6m16*

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Sales for Cash only. 19

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MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
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Jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to. Old Iron, Lead, Zinc, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Rags, &c., taken in exchange for goods. 1f10

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Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
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We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed, in a single instance, to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after ten year's experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in
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It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,
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